A

DESCRIPTION

OF

The KING'S Royal Palace

AND

Gardens at *LOO*.

TOGETHER

With a Short Account of *HOLLAND*.

In which

There are some Observations relating to their

DISEASES.

By *WALTER HARRIS*, M. D. Physician in Ordinary to His MAJESTY, and Fellow of the College of Physicians.

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THE PREFACE.

THIS *Deſcription* of the *King's Palace*, and *Gardens* at *Loo*, was moſt of it written at the Command of our late moſt *Incomparable Queen*, *of ever Glorious Memory*, who was not diſpleaſed with the Sight of it; and who, though ſhe Honoured this *Royal Fabrick* with the laying its *firſt Stone*, yet could never have the Pleaſure of ſeeing it Perfected: The *Wiſe* and *Good Queen*'s Preſence being, during the War, moſt Neceſſary within the Kingdom, whilſt His *Majeſty* expoſed His *Royal Perſon* in the Field, for the Preſervation of us all, and for the Benefit of Mankind; and did ſo eminently ſignalize himſelf abroad, that all the *Martial Virtues* which are reported in Hiſtory to have belong'd unto any the moſt Renowned of the *Roman* or *Grecian Heroes*, have been evidently conſpicuous, and United together in His *Majeſty*.

Since this *Deſcription* was firſt written, it has been Corrected and Enlarged, by the frequent Opportunities I have had, of walking over the *Gardens*, in the

the five Years time that I had the Honour to wait upon His *Majesty* abroad. And the Reading it must give some Diversion to the Curious, as the Writing it was pleasing to me. Also *Persons* of *Quality*, and Great Fortunes, may here find many things to *Admire*, and also to *Imitate*, if they please, when they are taking their Summer Diversions at their Country Seats.

As for what I add, in the *Account* of *Holland*, I shall only tell you, I considered that a *Description* cannot possibly represent things with that pleasure and advantage, as they are Seen upon the Place; and I thought a few *Common Observations* I made in *Holland*, and which I have recollected upon the *Printing* this *Description*, would not be unacceptable to some Persons, for *Variety sake*; though I have been guilty of many Omissions, rather than I would be tedious, by *Consulting Authors*, or reciting any of their *Observations*, who have taken Pains upon this Subject, and been more large and accurate in their Performances.

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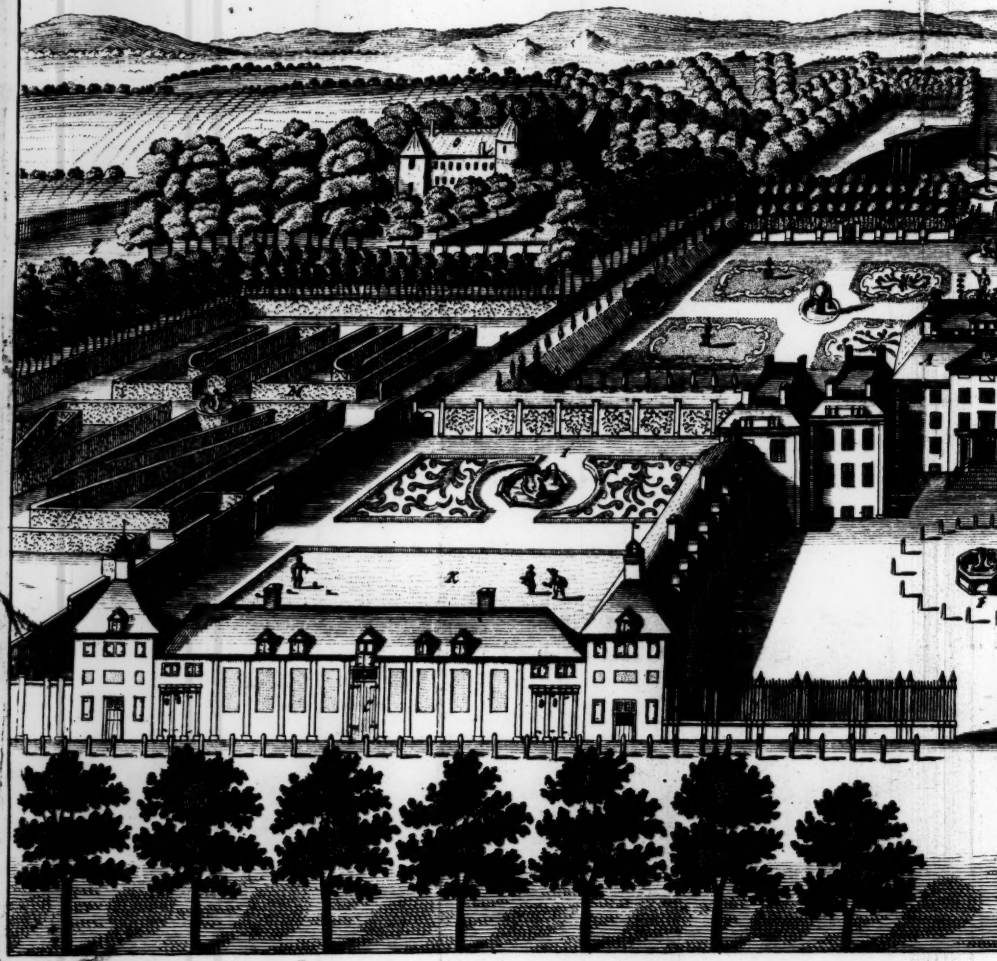

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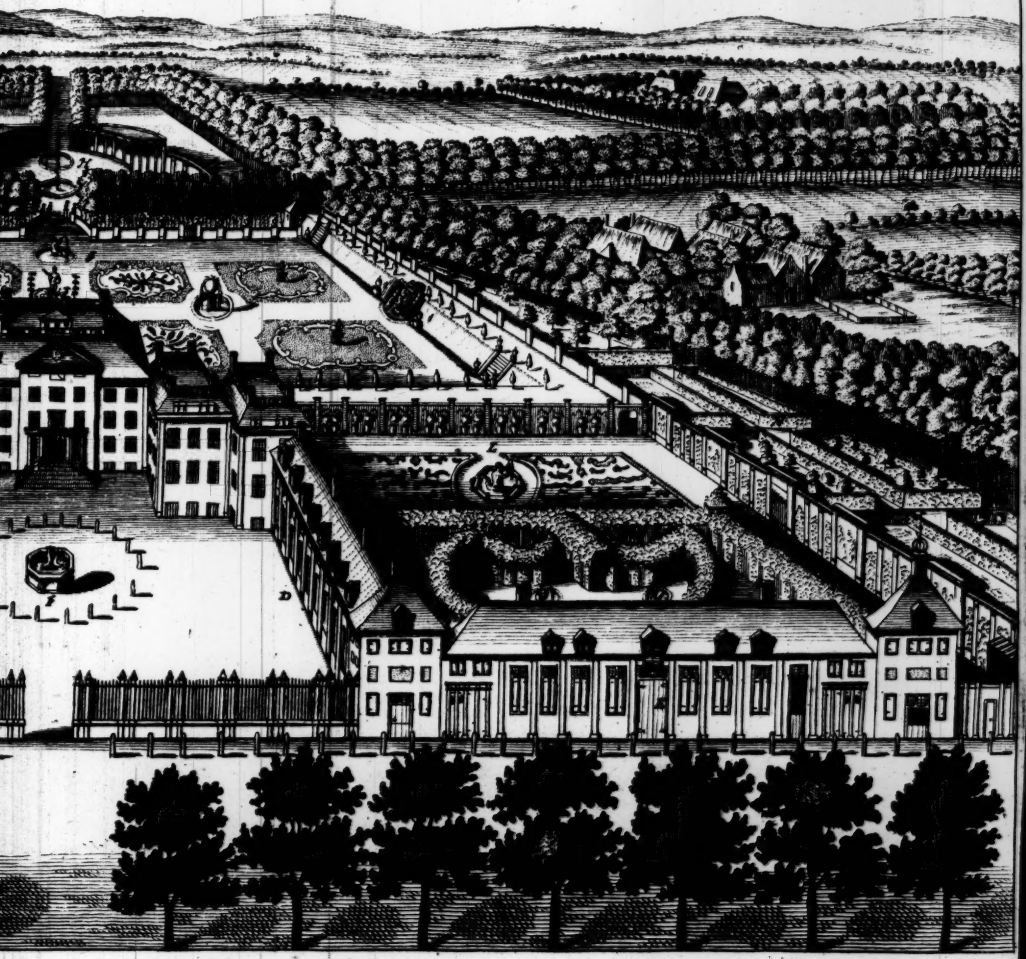

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A

Deſcription of His MAJESTY's Palace and Gardens at *LOO*:

Together with

Some Account of the People and Country.

The INTRODUCTION.

NOTHING does give Poſterity ſo Noble an Idea of former Times, as the *Magnificence* of their *Buildings*. The Remains we ſtill have of the *Roman* Greatneſs in their Publick Structures are enough to merit our higheſt admiration. The Ruins of their *Amphitheatres* as they are now to be ſeen, their immenſe *Obelisks*, their prodigious *Aquæducts*, their ſplendid *Palaces* and *Temples*, their ſubterranean *Catacombs*, and even their *Via Appia*, and *Flaminea*, or their *Cauſeways* that were made near Two thouſand Years ago, when *Rome* was a *Republick*, with a Stone ſo hard, and ſo firmly laid, as ſtill to remain entire a good way in many Places, are all Objects ſo conſpicuous, and ſo durable in their kinds, that ſome of

them are like to continue to the end of the World everlasting Monuments of the just Veneration due to Ancient Times, of their admirable Skill, if not Perfection in *Architecture*; and in a word, as undoubted Testimonies of the *Splendor* and *Magnificence* of the *Greatest People* that ever were recorded in *History*.

What can give us such a representation of the Pomp and Grandeur of the *Kings* of *Ægypt*, as the Wonderful *Pyramids* there to be seen, and the illustrious Ruins of *Grand Cairo* and *Alexandria!*

Our *English* indeed have bestowed their Munificence chiefly in lasting Monuments of their Piety, in erecting abundance of the Noblest *Cathedrals* that can anywhere be seen. And *England* may deservedly glory not only in the stately *Cathedrals* she has built at home, as well as in her *Palaces*, *Universities*, and other Publick and Private Buildings, but hath left in *France* the lasting Evidences of her *Magnificence*, by erecting those stately *Nostredames* at *Paris*, at *Amiens*, at *Rouen*, &c. at a time when great part of *France* was under the *English Dominion*, and when the rest of it did as much dread the *English Power* and *Courage*, as themselves have of late years been a Terror to all their Neighbours. Nay at this present time, by the *Publick Authority* (to our Honour and Renown be it spoken) there is now erecting, and almost finished, in her *Metropolis*, one of the most Spacious and *Magnificent Cathedrals* that ever yet was built in the World; and the which, in the judgment of Travellers, is like to emulate in its Structure, even *Saint Peter's* at *Rome*, and *Sancta Sophia* at *Constantinople*.

His *Majesty* is possessed of many Noble and Stately *Palaces* both at home and abroad. *Kensington* and *Hampton-Court* are too well known to be more than mentioned.

mentioned. His *Caſtle* of *Windſor* may diſpute for Excellency in many reſpects with moſt of the *Royal Palaces* in *Europe*. And at *Wincheſter* there is another of His *Majeſty's Palaces*, in a moſt admirable Situation for *Health* as well as *Pleaſure*, that wants but little of being finiſhed. I cannot but wiſh this laſt were nearer to *London*, or were thereby better ſituated for His *Majeſty's* Convenience. For I have ſenſibly experienced the benefit of that Healthful Situation, having had the Happineſs to be Educated in the *College* at *Wincheſter*; where in Seven Years time I never knew one of the Seventy Children of that *College* to dye, although it be ſeated in the loweſt, and conſequently the moſt unhealthy part of that City. And others have aſſured me, that in Fifty Years paſt, there have not died above four or five of that Excellent Seminary of Learning, and moſt of thoſe too by Violent Accidents, not by Epidemical Diſeaſes. The which is a Conſideration worthy of the thoughts of ſuch Parents, who would do their utmoſt to preſerve their Poſterity, and are deſirous to breed their Children in the *beſt School* in *England*.

In the *Low Countries*, in *Brabant*, and elſewhere, His *Majeſty's* Ancient Hereditary Palaces are diſperſed in great number. The *Royal Palace* and *Gardens* at *Loo* are the Subject of the enſuing Diſcourſe. I will only mention *Dieren*, an Ancient Seat of the moſt *Illuſtrious Houſe* of *Naſſaw*, five Leagues from *Loo*; *Honſlaer-Dike*, two Leagues from the *Hague*; *Soeſtdike*, not far from *Utrecht*; the Caſtle of *Breda*, made much more Illuſtrious of late by His *Majeſty*; *Ryſwick* the auſpicious Place of Treaty of Peace, and now rendred everlaſtingly famous by the concluſion of a *Peace* ſo Happy and ſo Honourable to the greateſt part of *Europe*. All

which *Palaces* (except the laſt, where the King has never reſided, it being ſo near the *Hague*) do remain nobly furniſhed for His *Majeſty*'s reception, and have *Gardens* belonging to them that might merit a diſtinct Deſcription.

For *Buildings* of themſelves, howſoever Noble and Great, do appear very deficient without the Ornament and Conveniencies of a *Garden*. *Italy*, the *Garden* of the *World*, and the great Repoſitory of Rarities and Antiquities, does now as much glory and pride her ſelf in the Pomp, and Ornaments, and Conveniencies belonging to her *Gardens*, as in any of her ſo much celebrated Curioſities. It is certainly one of the moſt innocent and ſweeteſt Diverſions that can be deſired; it gives eaſy opportunities for Retirement and Contemplation, and conduces to the obtaining a chearful tranquillity of mind, and to the preſervation of a healthful temper of Body. It is a delight and ſatisfaction to which ſome of the *Greateſt Princes* and *Noblemen* in all Ages have had recourſe, after they had been ſatiated and cloy'd with the Pleaſures and Vanities of the World, or had been tired with the Croſſes and Diſappointments, the Vexations and Troubles, which do neceſſarily attend all Conditions of Life. And if there be any tolerable ſhare of *Happineſs* and *Content* to be any where enjoyed by an Innocent Man, out of the hurry and noiſe of the World, a compleat and ſpacious *Garden*, furniſhed with variety of *Walks* and *Groves*, and adorned with *Fountains*, *Caſcades*, *Grottoes*, &c. muſt do very much towards the obtaining even a *Paradiſe* upon Earth.

The Gardens of *Loo* are become ſo famous and remarkable to all the *Provinces* near them, that Curious Perſons from divers Parts of *Germany*, as well as out of

of all the *United Provinces*, do frequently reſort thither to ſatisfy their Curioſity. I will not here enlarge in their praiſe and admiration, but leave it to the Reader to make a true judgment of them from the *Deſcription* it ſelf, which is at leaſt natural and plain, and as perſpicuous as the nature of ſuch *Deſcriptions* (ſometimes neceſſarily intricate through the great variety of matter) will admit, though indeed very deſtitute of the ornaments and flouriſhes that are uſually made in the *deſcribing Great Things*, to make them appear *Greater* than they *really* are.

CHAP.

CHAP. I.

Of the Situation of the Palace *and* Gardens; *of the* Court *before the* Palace; *a ſhort view of the* Palace *it ſelf; and a ſummary Account of all the* Gardens *in general.*

HIS *Majeſty's Palace* and *Gardens* at *Loo* are ſituated on the eaſt-ſide of a large Sandy *Heath*, or in the *Veluwe*, a conſiderable part of the Province of *Gelderland*, one of the *Seven United Provinces*. The *Heath* is extended Southward unto the *Rhine*, and Northward unto the *Zuyder*, or *South Sea*; Weſtward it runs almoſt to *Amersfort*, or within leſs than two Leagues of it; and Eaſtward it is extended to the *Iſſel*, a conſiderable River that divides *Overyſſell* from the *Veluwe*. *Loo* is three Leagues from *Deventer*, five from *Harderwick* on the South-Sea, five from *Dieren*, another of His *Majeſty's Palaces*, ſix from *Arnheim*, and twelve Leagues or Hours from *Utrecht*. It is an excellent Country for *Hunting*, and abounds with *Staggs*, ſome *Roe-bucks*, the Wild *Boar*, *Foxes*, *Hares*, and ſome *Wolfs*. It is no leſs excellent for *Fowling*, and has good ſtore of *Woodcocks*, *Partridges*, *Pheaſants*, &c. In a Wood near *Loo*, there is a *Herniary* for Hawking; and within a League of it North-eaſt, His *Majeſty* has of late cauſed to be made an Excellent *Decoy*, which ſupplies his Family with good ſtore of *Ducks* and *Teale*. And in the *Heath* beyond the *Gardens*, there are ſix *Vivers* or large *Fiſh-ponds*, ſomewhat after the model or reſemblance of thoſe in *Hide-Park*, the one communicating with the other. You will find them deſcribed

ſcribed at the end of this Treatiſe, in the Seventh Chapter.

The *New Palace*, lately built by His *Majeſty*, is near unto the *Old Hoof*, or *Old Court*, which is a *Caſtle* ſurrounded with a broad Moat, and purchaſed about 12 or 14 Years ago from the *Seigneur de Laeckhuyſen*, a Gentleman of this Country. They are ſeparated from one another only by ſome of the *Gardens*, which lye on the Weſt-ſide of the *New Palace*. The *Gardens* are moſt Sumptuous and Magnificent, adorned with great variety of moſt Noble *Fountains*, *Caſcades*, *Parterres*, *Gravel Walks*, and *Green Walks*, *Groves*, *Statues*, *Urns*, *Paintings*, *Seats*, and pleaſant Proſpects into the Country.

Before the *Gate* that enters into the *Court* of the *Palace*, there is a broad Green *Walk* between a double row of Oaks, half a mile long; and at the end of this Walk next to the *Heath*, there is a *Gate* of Iron Rails between double Stone *Pillars* of an *Ancient* Model, the *Pillars* being about a yard diſtant from each other, and joined at the top by a *Crown Work* on each ſide, wherein is cut His *Majeſty's Cypher*, and at the bottom by a Stone Ground-work, or *Supporters*. The *Columns* are of a good heighth. Before this Gate there are *three Walks* between *Trees* for a Mile, or more, farther into the *Heath*.

On the South-ſide of the *Palace* we do enter through a large *Gate* of Iron Bars, painted Blew and Gilded, into a *Quadrangular Court*, of which the whole South-ſide hath Iron Rails alike Painted and Gilded. The Rails are placed on a low Brick Wall that is covered with Free-ſtone the whole length, five Inches above the Brick. Among theſe Iron Rails, which do riſe above eight Foot higher than the Wall, there are at due

due distances eight and twenty *Pilasters*, evey one of them of *one entire Stone*. The East-side of the *Court* does contain Offices and Chambers for the *Officers* and Servants of His *Majesty's Houshold*. On the West-side of the *Court* are the *King's Stables*, and in these are kept *Horses* for His *Majesty's own riding*. And at the end of this *Stable*, adjoining to the Rails before-mentioned, there is another *double Stable* for His *Majesty's other Horses*, and for those of some of his Servants, extended Westward about eighty Paces on the Road that comes from *Utrecht*. At the other end of the Rails, or adjoining to the East-side of the *Court*, upon the Road, there is another Row of *Building*, in proportion to the *Stables*, containing a Guard-house, a large *Orangery*, or Green-house, the *King's Coach-houses*, &c.

In the middle of the *Court* there is a *Fountain*, whose Basin consists of a wrought blew Stone, and whose Stone-work is raised two Foot and a half high. In the middle of this *Fountain* there are four Marble *Dolphins*, out of whose Mouths do fall four Sheets of Water, to the East, West, North and South. The *Dolphins* are placed upon a Marble Pedestal; their Tails are intertwisted, and turned upward in the middle of the Pedestal. But this *Fountain* has been ordered to be changed into a Noble *Cascade*, in an octangular Basin, seven yards *diameter*. Next unto the Walk that encompasses this *Fountain*, there are in this *Court* four *Gazons*, or Green Plots, with Walks on every side paved with Brick.

On the North-side of the *Court* is the *King's Palace*, to which we ascend by nine broad Stone-steps. The *Palace* is built of Brick, and had the Honour to have its first Stone laid by the hands of the most *Incompa-*

rable

rable and *Beſt* of *Queens*, her late *Majeſty* of ever Bleſſed Memory. From the *Front*, or *Body* of the *Houſe*, each *Wing* does ſtretch out in two *Pavilions* towards the two ſides of the *Court*, until the *Wings* and *Sides* do come to unite. Beſides the *Gate* in the middle of the *Front*, there are two others in the two outmoſt *Pavilions*. Over the Gate of the Front, and the Garden-Gate, and over the two outmoſt *Pavilions*, there are *Frontiſpieces*, or *Relievos* on high, with Repreſentations relating to *Hunting*. The *Pilaſters* of all the Gates or Doors, the *Frize*, and the *Corniſhes* of the Windows, do conſiſt of Free-ſtone. The *Body* of the *Palace* is Leaded above, and adorned with Balliſters; and it has large Shaſh-windows throughout. The *Hall* we do firſt enter into, is paved with very large Black and White Marble. The *Dining-room* below is very remarkable throughout, and eſpecially in its *Marble* and Military *Devices*, and glorious *Gilding*. The *Great Room* above, that we do firſt enter into from the *Staircaſe*, and in the middle of the Apartments, is not only adorned with large *Landskips*, as well as the *Staircaſe*, but is very reſplendent with its *Gilding* on every ſide, and throughout all the *Cieling*. The *Rooms* of *State*, and the *Bed-chambers*, and other *Chambers*, are all provided and furniſhed after the Nobleſt manner, for the entertainment and reception of *Great Perſons*. But the *Antichamber* to His *Majeſty's Bed-chamber* has moſt excellent *Hangings*, repreſenting the Functions or Duties of *Cavalry*, to wit, the *Incampment* of *Horſe*, their *Foraging*, their making of *Faſcines*, and the *Firing* it ſelf of two Parties of *Horſe* in an Engagement, moſt lively and naturally expreſt, in four ſeveral Pieces. The *Chappel* is handſomely Wainſcoted, and the whole ſo compleatly finiſhed, that nothing can be ſaid to be

wanting, and no Coſt ſpared in order to render the *Houſe Magnificent*, as well as the *Gardens*.

When we have gone through the *Hall* of the *Palace*, and advanced between a very large *Stair-caſe* on either hand, we do come to the *Garden-Gate*, which is directly before the Entrance, and conſiſts of Iron Bars curiouſly wrought and painted.

But before I deſcribe particularly any of the *Gardens*, it may not be amiſs to take a ſhort and general Proſpect of them, as alſo to name ſome of the moſt remarkable *Fountains* and *Caſcades* in them, that thereby the whole may in ſome of its Particulars be more diſtinctly comprehended.

On the North-ſide of the *Palace*, there is a large and moſt *Magnificent Garden*, the which is divided into two Parts, the *Lower Garden*, and the *Upper*: the two Diviſions being ſeparated by *Canals*, by a low Wall, and a broad Croſs-walk, in the which Croſs-walk there are on each ſide a double row of tall Oaks; but in the middle of this Walk a conſiderable ſpace is left open, without Trees, for the more convenient view of all the *Fountains*, the *Porticoes*, and the *Caſcades*, that are beyond the ſaid Walk, from the *Garden-Gate* of the *Palace*.

The firſt partition of this *Garden*, called the *Lower Garden*, has a *Terras Walk* on three ſides of it; and here we behold ſtraight before us the *Fountain* of *Venus*, and beyond it another *Fountain* of a young *Hercules*. In the Croſs-walk that goes between thoſe two Fountains, there is on the right hand a Fountain of a *Celeſtial Globe*, and on the left ſuch another *Terreſtrial Globe*. And at the end of the ſame Walk on the right hand, upon the ſide of one Terras Walk, there is the *Caſcade* of *Narciſſus*, as alſo on the left,

upon

upon the ſide of the oppoſite Terras Walk, the *Caſcade* of *Galatea*.

In the *Upper Garden* we behold a moſt Noble Fountain, with a Baſin of a vaſt extent, and with *three and thirty Spouts*, that in the middle of all throwing up the Water *five and forty foot high*.

A little beyond this, we ſee another Fountain, wherein the Water riſes in the form of a *Peacock's Tail*, under which, as alſo beyond it, are divers *Caſcades*. We do likewiſe here behold two large *Porticoes*, or ſemicircular *Cloiſters*, with Rails over them, and ſupported on divers Pillars.

On the Weſt-ſide of the *Palace* there is a *Garden* under His *Majeſty*'s Apartments, and called the *King's Garden*. This has a noble *Fountain* in the middle of it, and adjoining to it there is a large *Bowling-green*.

Beyond this *Garden* Weſtward, there is another called the *Labyrinth* or *Wilderneſs*, ſome of whoſe Fountains may be ſeen, as alſo Statues in it, and Painting, from His *Majeſty's Bed-chamber*.

On the Eaſt-ſide of the *Palace* there is another *Garden*, under the Apartments appointed for the *Queen*, and called the *Queen's Garden*. This bears a juſt proportion with that of the *King*'s, and hath ſuch another noble *Fountain*. And adjoining to this *Garden* ſouthwards, there are divers *Arbor Walks*, with five Fountains in the middle of Parterres.

Beyond the Wall of the *Queen's Garden*, Eaſtward, there is another handſom *Garden* for retirement, or a *Labyrinth*, anſwering the other, with Fountains, Statues, Walks, *&c.*

From the Croſs Walk that divides the *Upper* from the *Lower Garden*, behind the *Palace*, we go through Gates into the *Voliere*, or *Fowl Garden*, weſt from thoſe

others. And ſtill farther Weſtward we enter into a large extent of ground, called *the Park*, wherein are to be ſeen the *Long Canal* with *Spouts* the whole length of it, all riſing in the form of an *Arch*. Beyond this, is the *Cypher Fountain* and *Caſcade*, and beyond that the *Viver*, or large Quadrangular Pond, which contains the Water that ſupplies the *Jette's*, and *Caſcades*. Within this *Park* is alſo the Fountain of *Faunus*, divers pleaſant and long green Walks, Nurſeries of young Trees, Groves, and Canals; and Weſt of the *Viver* there is a fine *Grove* for ſolitude or retirement, and called the *Queen's Grove*. Of all which now more at large.

CHAP. II.

Containing the Deſcription of the Great Garden, *next behind the* Palace; *and firſt of that part of it called the* Lower Garden.

SO ſoon as we have paſs'd through the *Palace*, we do enter upon a very broad *Terras-walk*, extended on the right and left the whole breadth of this Garden, the which is continued forwards by a Brick-wall, and by other Terras-walks on the right and left ſides of it. The firſt Terras-walk is paved with Brick fourteen yards forwards, between the Garden Gate and the Stone-ſteps, by which we are to deſcend into the Garden. It is alſo paved with Brick thirty paces both to the right and left. From the ſaid paving, this Terras-walk is continued to the Garden Walls on each ſide, in a green and gravel Walk. The middle part of this

Walk

Walk is Green about fifteen foot, and on each ſide of the Green there is a Gravel-walk, each of them ten foot broad.

At both ends of this firſt Terras-walk we do aſcend by ſeven Steps unto the ſide Terras-walks, which are raiſed higher than the former, for the better placing of thoſe Noble Stone-fabricks that compoſe the *Caſcades* of *Narciſſus* and *Galatea*. Theſe Terras-walks do, like the former, conſiſt of a Green-walk in the middle, and a Gravel-walk on each ſide of the Green. In the middle of theſe ſide Terras-walks, behind the *Caſcades*, there are *Seats* next to the Walls, and painted Green.

From the *firſt Terras-walk*, near the *Garden-gate* of the *Palace*, there is a very large deſcent into the *Garden*, firſt by three Semicircular Stone-ſteps, and after a little ſpace by fifteen Steps more, all of a very large circumference, the lowermoſt of thoſe fifteen Steps being *twenty eight yards round.*

On the right ſide of the foreſaid Steps, upon the Terras-walk, there is a large *Stone-Statue*, with a *Hart* behind it, and on the left ſuch another great *Statue*, both lying or leaning on a diſtinct *Baſis*, and both holding under one Arm a Stone-veſſel. Theſe *two Statues* are intended to repreſent two great *Rivers*, the *Rhine* and the *Iſſel*, between the which Rivers, the *Veluwe*, and *Loo* are ſituate. Out of thoſe Stone-veſſels there runs Water, which makes an *unexpected Caſcade* on both ſides of the *Steps* adjoining to the Wall. Theſe *Caſcades* are made from the ſaid Stone-veſſels, on each ſide, into ſeven double Baſins, one below another, beſides an eighth large ſingle Baſin, which receives the Water of all the reſt, at the bottom of the Steps. All theſe Baſins are of a blew Stone. The one half of

theſe

theſe double Baſins is raiſed two or three Inches, in order to retain the Water, and the other half is equally ſunk or made lower, that the ſheet of Water may fall from the upper into the lower Baſins.

From all the three Terras-walks there is a Green ſlope, reaching from thoſe Walks above unto a low Brick-wall below, that is only two foot high; at the four corners of theſe Slopes, in this Garden, there are broad Steps for deſcending from the Walks above. And at the upper part of the *Green Slopes* there are abundance of little Pipes of water, about a foot diſtance one from the other. Each of them hath a Copper head, wherein there are four ſmall holes, through which the water is made to play, in order to water the *Slopes*, and to preſerve them always *Green*. In the Summer Evenings they are made frequently to rain a ſmall ſhower for the end aforeſaid.

In the low Walk below the Green Slopes, at every four yards diſtance, there are white Stones, each of them above a foot and a half ſquare, on every one of which there are *Urns* and noble *Flowerpots* placed, or to be placed, as on Baſes: And ſome of them have repreſentations of divers *Ancient* and *Modern Curioſities* carved upon them.

And all along the Wall of the *Lower Garden*, whither that which ſeparates the firſt Terras Walk from the *King*'s, and *Queen's Garden*, or thoſe that ſeparate the higher Terras-walks from the two *Wilderneſſes*, thoſe Walls have ſuch white ſquare Stones near about the ſame diſtance from one another, and for the ſame purpoſe.

On the top of the ſaid green *Slopes* there do grow many *Pyramidal Juniper-trees*, with other curious Shrubs intermixed among them. The *Slope* from the firſt Terras-walk to the low Walk at bottom is about eleven

eleven foot; but the Slopes from the ſide Terras-walks to the ſaid low Wall have a deſcent of about fifteen foot, theſe being raiſed higher than the former Walk, on the account of the *Caſcades* before-mentioned.

When we have deſcended into the *Garden* by the foreſaid eighteen Stone-ſteps, we do enter upon a broad Gravel Walk, into which advancing forty five paces from the Steps, we come to a Noble *Fountain*, in the middle of whoſe *Baſin* is a Marble Statue of *Venus* at full length, and another of *Cupid* under her left hand, he holding a gilded Bow. This *Statue* is ſupported on a ſmall *Whale* for its *Pedeſtal*, with four great gilded *Tritons* below it, a large gilded *Shell* being between each of the *Tritons*, and each *Triton* blowing in a large *Trumpet* in one hand, their other hand being diſpoſed in different poſtures. At the end of each *Trumpet* the water runs out in a broad ſheet, incircling a great part of the broad end of the *Trumpet*. Alſo about the *Tritons* there are many gilded Ruſhes, and Water-lilly Flowers, which do all contribute to the ornament of this *Magnificent Fountain*. On the right and left of this *Statue*, within the ſame *Baſin*, as alſo before and behind the *Statue*, there are four Gilded *Swans*, which do ſpout the water in broad ſheets towards the *Statue*; and all the *Swans* are raiſed a little above the water. The *Baſin* is bordered with a blew Stone about ſixteen inches breadth. It has four Angles, but on the four ſides where the *Swans* are placed, it has a circumflexion or ſemicircular cut into the Walks, in form of four *Half-moons*.

On either ſide of this *broad Walk*, next to the Parterres, both before we come to the foreſaid Fountain, and alſo on the ſides of the Walk beyond the Fountain, there are *Spouts* at proper diſtances in a diſtinct *Canal*;

Canal; and there are *ſix Spouts* in each of them, which do throw up the water about a yard, though of late thoſe Spouts are now always ſtopt, to avoid the inconvenience of the waters being blown on the Walk, or on the Parterres. Theſe *Canals* are walled with Free-ſtone, and bordered with the ſame three inches breadth. They are each of them about eighty foot long, and a foot and a half broad, but in thoſe parts where the *Spouts* are placed, the *Canals* are widened unto three foot and a half ſquare every way, in order to avoid the Winds blowing the water either on the Walk, or Parterres. Theſe *Canals* are paved, after the *Moſaick* manner, with Pebbles of a dark colour, but the Figures that are made by the Pebbles, and which run along the middle of the *Canals*, and eſpecially about the *Spouts*, are made in a long ſort of Pebbles, pure white and black, of the Diamond cut.

If we advance ſtill forwards beyond the *Fountain* of *Venus* in the ſame Walk, we behold another Noble *Fountain*, in the middle of whoſe Baſin is a young naked *Hercules* of Marble, ariſing as from his Cradle, alſo of Marble; the *Hercules* ſqueezing a green *Serpent* in each hand, and both the *Serpents* ſpirting the water about two yards above the Baſin. On the right and left of the *Hercules*, at a little diſtance, within the ſame Baſin, there are placed two *Dragons*, each ſpirting ſeven ſeveral *Jette*'s towards the *Hercules*. The Baſin of this Fountain is likewiſe bordered with a broad blew Stone, ſixteen inches breadth; and paved with a Stone that is about a foot ſquare.

Turning out of the aforeſaid Walk, from the Fountain of *Venus*, into a Croſs-walk on the right, we meet with a *Fountain* in the middle, wherein is erected a *Celeſtial Globe*, placed on a Marble Pedeſtal, between which

which *Pedeſtal* and the *Globe* there are four naked *Boys* in Marble, incircling one another in their Arms. About the *Globe* the twelve *Signs* of the *Zodiack* are curiouſly painted, the *Stars* Gilded, and out of abundance of the *Stars* there do ſpout out *Jettes* on all ſides of the *Globe*.

Paſſing beyond this *Globe*, we behold at the end of the Walk a moſt Noble *Caſcade*, a Fabrick of wrought Stone, reaching from the Terras-walk above, down to the Gravel-walk below. The water here falls out of the Mouth of a great *Head* at the top of the Structure (a round carved covered Baſin being placed above the *Head*) into three great ſemi-oval carved Baſins, one below the other, each of them being two yards in front, beſides the allowance of above two foot more on both ſides of the two lowermoſt of thoſe three Baſins, which two foot do ſerve for conveying the water that is to make the leſſer ſheets, which will be preſently mentioned. On both ſides of the *uppermoſt* of thoſe three Semi-oval Baſins there is placed a *Pine-apple* in Stone, by way of ornament; and on both ſides of the *ſecond* of thoſe Baſins, is erected a round ſcollopt Baſin of two foot diameter, that has a *Spout* in the middle, which throws up the water about two foot. From three parts of thoſe round ſcollopt Baſins, as well as from the whole front of the three great ſemi-oval Baſins, the water does fall into the uppermoſt of ſix leſſer ſemi-oval Baſins placed on each ſide. Theſe leſſer Baſins are about a yard in front, beſides an allowance of about two more for the forming of the ſmaller falls of water that are now to be mentioned. On each ſide of the ſix leſſer Baſins, both on the right and left of the Structure, there are made little ſheets of water one below another in ſix deſcents,

contiguous to thoſe made from the foreſaid leſſer Baſins. But at the bottom of this Fabrick, between the falls on both ſides, there is an excellent Statue of *Narciſſus* at length in Marble, ſtanding upright, but looking a little downward into the water in the common Baſin, or Receiver below; and holding a *Hunting Horn* in one hand, whilſt he draws up the other by way of Admiration, at the beholding his own reflection in the water.

Again, turning from the *Fountain* of *Venus* on the left hand the ſame diſtance in this Croſs-walk, as we did before from thence on the right to come to the *Celeſtial Globe*, there is, I ſay, on the left ſuch another Noble Fountain, in the middle of which is erected a *Terreſtrial Globe*. On this *Globe*, *Europe*, *Aſia*, *Africa* and *America*, the four parts of the World, are exactly painted, and out of the ſeveral parts of it there do ſpring a great number of *Spouts*, which throw up the water from all parts round it, as in the former *Globe*. This is likewiſe placed on a high Pedeſtal, round which there are four naked *Boys* in *Marble*, the firſt with a *Crown* on his *head*, the ſecond with a *Turbant*, the third a *Negro* in his ſhort frizled hair, and the fourth with long hair hanging down his back: The four Boys repreſenting the Inhabitants of the four parts of the Earth.

At the end of this Walk, beyond this *Globe*, and on the ſlope of the oppoſite Terras-walk, there is ſuch another admirable *Caſcade* as was juſt now deſcribed. Only in the middle of this *Caſcade* there is a Marble Statue of *Galatea* ſitting with a *Lute* in her hand, at the bottom of the Fabrick, where *Narciſſus* was placed in the former *Caſcade*.

All along the middle of this Croſs-walk, between the

the Fountain of *Venus* and each of the *Globes*, as alſo between the *Globes* and the *Caſcades* now deſcribed, there are little *Canals* without any *Jette's* in them, of the ſame length and make with the others that were placed on the ſides of the firſt Walk.

This firſt Partition of the *Garden*, that contains all the aforeſaid *Fountains* and *Caſcades*, does likewiſe contain eight ſeveral *Parterres*, all the *Quarters* being ſeparated by Gravel-walks on every ſide. The four *inmoſt Parterres* do conſiſt of divers *Figures* in *Box*, encompaſſed with Beds of Flowers, and in thoſe Beds there are intermixed many Juniper Trees growing in Pyramidal forms about round and high Staves painted Green. But the four *outmoſt Parterres* do conſiſt of *Green Plots*, that haves *Statues* placed upon high Pedeſtals in the middle of every one of them, and have Beds of Flowers a little interſperſed among the *Green Plots*, beſides other Beds of Flowers on all the outſides of thoſe *Parterres*, next to the Gravel-walks. The *Statues* in the middle of thoſe Green *Quarters* are excellently cut in Marble; they are of *Apollo* and *Pomona* on one ſide of the Garden, and of *Bacchus* and a *Flora* on the other ſide, ſtanding upright on the foreſaid *Pedeſtals*.

The *Beds* and *Parterres* of this and the other *Gardens*, are not only adorned with *Pyramids* of *Juniper* and *Box*, and with Shrubs of *Marſhmallows* of all colours, but contain variety of Flowers, which ſucceſſively blow according to the Seaſons of the Year. In the Spring there is a variety of the fineſt *Tulips*, *Hyacinths*, *Ranunculi*, *Anemone*, *Auricula urſi*, *Narciſſus*, *Junci*, &c. In the Summer there are double *Poppies* of all colours, *Gilliflowers*, *Larks-heels*, &c. In the Autumn, the *Sun-Flower*, *Indian Creſſes*, the *Paſs-roſe* or

Stock-roſe, *Marygolds*, &c. On the Walls of theſe Gardens do grow great variety of moſt excellent Fruit, as the beſt *Peaches*, *Apricocks*, *Cherries*, *Pears*, *Figs*, *Plums*, *Muſcat Grapes* of all ſorts; and their props are every where painted Green.

At four yards diſtance from the before-mentioned *Fountain* of *Hercules*, we advance forwards unto two broad Stone-ſteps, thirteen foot and a half in front; on both ſides of which Steps there are *Stone-rails* near five foot high, and on each ſide of the *Rails* are *Pilaſters* of Stone, which are raiſed a foot higher than the Rails. On the two *Pilaſters* next to the Steps are placed two Beautiful *Sphinxes* with their Riddle expreſs'd or carved; and on the two others are ſeen two *Wolfs* in Stone, each of them giving ſuck to a *Romulus* and *Remus*. From thoſe *Pilaſters* and *Rails* there is continued the whole breadth of the Garden a *Brick-wall*, that is above four foot high, wherein there are alſo divers Pillars of Brick, faced with Free-ſtone, for the placing of Flowerpots.

CHAP. III.

Of the Second Part of the Great Garden, *called the* Upper Garden; *together with the* Middle Walk, *and* Canals, *which do divide this Garden into the two Parts.*

WHEN we are up the two Stone-ſteps now mentioned, we paſs over a *Canal* into the *Middle Croſs-walk*, that divides this Garden, and is remarkable for its double row of tall Oaks on both ſides

ſides of it. This Walk is eighteen yards broad from the two Stone-ſteps, and Rails, unto the Bridge over which we are to paſs the ſecond Canal, in order to go into the *Upper Garden*. The *firſt Canal* is five foot broad, the *ſecond* is fourteen foot. They run from Weſt to Eaſt, and are ſupplied from *Caſcades* that are made at the Weſt-end of the foreſaid Walk, which has Iron-rails faſtned in Free-ſtone, that is half a foot above the Brick-wall, and that hath alſo divers Stone-pilaſters, ten Inches broad, and as high as the Iron-rails. Between thoſe Rails there is a Gate of wrought Iron, through which we are to paſs into the *Gardens* near the *Old Hoof*.

From a Marble *Head*, placed in this Wall over the *Canals*, there is on each ſide a double fall of Water into two Stone-Baſins, that are one below the other. The uppermoſt Baſin is about a yard in front, and the lowermoſt a yard and a half.

About the *Bridge* of the *ſecond Canal*, there is a *Stonework*, that is extended both Eaſt and Weſt from the Bridge about fifteen foot. At both ends of this Stone-work, which croſſes the *Canal*, a *Fountain* riſes in the middle of the Croſs-wall, and by the declivity of a Baſin both ways forms a ſheet of water both Eaſt and Weſt, and alſo the ſame on both ſides of the Bridge. Moreover, out of the Walls that are on both ſides of this *Canal*, and alſo on each ſide of the *Bridge*, there are other falls of water from *Stone-baſins*, beſides ſome others in other parts of the *Canal*, made by raiſing the water, or ſtopping its paſſage, to a certain heighth. Theſe *Canals* are all along bordered with green Turf, and have a green Slope reaching from the border down to the Water.

Advan-

Advancing forwards from the *ſecond Canal* about a hundred Paces, in a very broad Gravel-walk, we come to a moſt *Remarkable Fountain*, of a vaſt circumference. The *Baſin* of it is *Octangular*, and there are ſixteen Paces diſtance between each of the eight Angles. In the whole it is a *hundred and twenty eight Paces round.* 'Tis bordered with a broad raiſed Stone-work, and paved with Pebbles, like many of the other Fountains, in divers ſorts of uniform Figures. In the middle of this *Great Baſin* there is a *Spout* that throws up the water *forty four*, or *forty five foot high* perpendicular. And round about this *Spout* there are placed two ranks of other *Spouts*, each of the ranks containing ſixteen, which do all at a ſmall diſtance encompaſs that High one in the middle. The inmoſt of theſe two ranks do throw up the water twelve foot high, and the outmoſt rank ſix foot. This Noble Fountain containing no leſs than *three and thirty Spouts*, does make an agreable ſhower of them together, and muſt abundantly pleaſe and divert the moſt curious Spectator. The water of that *Spout* which throws it up ſo many foot high, is brought from a *Hill* two Leagues diſtant from *Loo*, and called *Aſſelt.* But the *ſixteen Spouts* which do immediately encompaſs that High Spout, are brought from another Source, called *Orden*, about a League off. And the reſt of them are ſupplied from the *Viver.*

A little beyond this Great Fountain, in the ſame Walk, we deſcend by three wide Stone-ſteps to another admirable Fountain, in the middle of which there are four naked *Boys* in *Marble*, with four *Beaſts* between them, thoſe *Boys* and *Beaſts* repreſenting the *four parts of the World.* Over the *Boys Heads* there are four gilded *ſcollop Shells*, and over the inmoſt part of

thoſe

thoſe Shells a gilded *Baſin inverted*. Out of the middle of this Baſin the water riſes in form of a *Peacock's Tail* ſpread out at length, about a foot and a half above the *inverted Baſin*. This Fountain hath its Baſin bordered with Free-ſtone, ſixteen inches broad, and its Stone-work raiſed three or four inches. From the ſaid Border to the bottom of the Baſin, there is rough Rockwork of divers Colours. But the bottom it ſelf is bordered with White Marble ten inches round, and the reſt of the bottom is paved with dark Pebble, among which there are alſo intermixed Marble Stones in divers Figures.

As we do aſcend from this Fountain forwards, we meet with a Fall of water from *one ſemioval Stone Baſin*, extended four foot and a half in front, and placed between three Stone Steps on each ſide of it. At the four Corners of thoſe Steps, Baſes are raiſed for the placing of Flower-pots. And round this Fountain there is a Green Slope equal to the heigth of the Steps, by which we deſcend to, or aſcend from the aforeſaid *Fountain*. Farthermore, between thoſe Steps and the Border of the Baſin to this Fountain, there is a round Gravel Walk above four yards broad.

Going ten Paces forwards beyond the former *Caſcade*, we come to another, where the Water falls from *Three Stone Baſins*, one below another; whereof the uppermoſt is about three foot in front, that in the middle four foot and a half, and the lowermoſt five foot, beſides a farther extenſion of theſe Baſins on both ſides, for the making of leſſer Sheets of Water of eleven inches each in front, which are likewiſe one below another in three deſcents. Here is alſo an aſcent of five ſtone ſteps on both ſides of the Water, with four

Baſes

Baſes at the four Corners of thoſe Steps, for the placing of Flower-pots.

So ſoon as we are up theſe Steps, we do preſently turn on the right and left of the Walk into *Semicircular Galleries* or *Porticoes*, below which there are two Green *Slopes*, one below the other; and between thoſe *Slopes* there are Flower-pots diſpoſed the whole length of them. Each of theſe *Galleries* is forty paces long, and about ſix yards broad; and each of them is ſupported by *twenty Pillars*. They are covered with *Lead* to ſhelter from the Rain, and have White Balliſters four foot high upon the *Leads*, to which there is an aſcent by Stairs behind the *Galleries*. On the Wall within the *Galleries*, there are drawn the *Gods* and *Goddeſſes* at length in *Freſco*, thirteen of them in each *Gallery*. They are paved with White and Red Brick. At the farther end of them there is a deſcent of ſeven Steps into the Garden.

Beyond theſe *Galleries* the former Walk continues between Kitchen Gardens on our right and left, but we cannot ſee them by reaſon of a Hedge of *Dutch* Elm five yards high. At the farther end of this Walk Northwards, we come to another *Caſcade* and *Fountain*. The *Caſcade* is from one plain, long Baſin, about eight foot in front. On both ſides of it we do aſcend by three Stone Steps that are five yards in length, unto another *Fountain*, that has no *Spout* in it. The Baſin of it is oval, and but ſeven foot in length. On both ſides of this *Fountain* there are *Seats*, covered above, painted behind in *Freſco*, and paved below with *white Marble*. The open ſpace about this *Fountain*, and between the *Seats*, is paved with a Black, White, and Yellowiſh Pebble, ſet in divers Figures.

And here going up two Stone-ſteps more, that are extended the whole breadth of the Walk, we are ſtopt from going farther by large Iron Baluſters, and a *Canal* beyond them. In the Canal below, there is another *Fountain* in the midſt of *Garlands*, made of Shells, Petrified Earths, or ſpungy Stones, from the top of which the water does fall on three rows, or Garlands of the ſame ſubſtances, placed one below another. Laſtly, on both ſides of this Fountain there are other Falls of water to be ſeen below.

Nor is our view here limited, though our paſſage be; for looking on ſtill forwards, we carry our proſpect between Trees, unto a *high Pyramid*, erected in the *Heath*, about half a mile's diſtance from the end of the *Garden*.

In this *Second Diviſion* of the *Garden* there are twelve *Parterres*, with Gravel-walks between them all. The ſix inmoſt *Quarters* adjoining, three of a ſide, to the middle Broad-walk, through which we paſſed, do conſiſt of divers Figures in green, encompaſſed with Beds of Flowers, in the which there are divers Juniper Trees growing up Pyramidal about green round Staves, and placed at convenient diſtances. The ſix outermoſt of theſe *Quarters*, next to the Garden-wall on both ſides, are all plain green.

From the low Wall at the bottom of the firſt Terras-walk, unto the Stone Rails or Steps in the *Lower Garden* on the South-ſide of the middle Croſs-walk, it is about a hundred and twelve Paces. And from the Steps of the ſide Terras-walk on the right, unto the oppoſite Steps of the other Terras-walk on the left, it is two hundred and twenty Paces.

Beyond the aforeſaid Croſs-walk, from thence unto the *Galleries*, it is a hundred and forty Paces; and

thence to the *Iron Bars* at the farther end, about a hundred Paces more.

CHAP. IV.

Of the King's Garden, *and another Westward of it, called the* Labyrinth.

ON the West-side of the *Palace*, under His *Majesty*'s Apartments, there is a Garden called the *King's Garden*; which consists of two Divisions. The one has three *Parterres*, and a *Fountain* near the middle of them. The other is a large *Bowling-green*. The three Parterres do consist of Beds of Flowers, bordered with Box in divers figures, with Pyramids of Juniper, or Box, in many parts of them. The *Fountain* is bordered with white Marble, thirteen Inches broad: In the middle of this *Fountain* there is a gilded *Triton*, holding under his left Arm a gilded *Dolphin*, out of whose Mouth springs a *Jette*, that throws up the water about six foot high. On the *border* of this *Fountain* there are placed at convenient distances eight gilded *Sea-Dragons*, every one spirting the water upon the *Triton* in the middle.

The *Bowling-green* lies on the South-side of this Garden, and has the *King's Stables* adjoining on two sides of it.

At the West-end of the Gravel-walk, that is between the *King's Garden* and the *Bowling-green*, we do pass through a Gate of Iron Rails, partly gilded, and partly painted Blew, into another Garden, called the *Labyrinth*, or Wilderness.

When

When we have here croſs'd a Gravel-walk, a Hedge, and a Green-walk, we come to an aſcent of three Stone-ſteps, on both ſides of which there is a Stone Fabrick with Balliſters in the middle, and four wrought Flowerpots covered, one on each ſide of the Balliſters. From the Stone-work on each ſide of the Steps, the water falls from three Marble Heads into a common Baſin bordered and walled with Stone; in each of theſe Baſins there are two *Spouts* which do throw up the water ſix foot high.

Advancing Weſtward from the ſaid Steps about thirty ſix Paces, we come to a *Fountain*, in the middle of which there are *four Sea-Cupids* in Stone, ſitting on *four Dolphins*. Between the *Cupids* there riſes a *Spout* out of a *Serpent's Head*, that throws up the water about five foot, and out of every noſtril of the four *Dolphins* there do run other little *Spouts*. The Border of the Baſin of this Fountain is of raiſed Stone-work; and it is paved with white Pebbles, but towards the Angles (the Baſin being octangular) there are Figures of large Flowerdeluces in a dark Pebble.

At this *Fountain* there are *eight* ſeveral *Walks* to be ſeen, between Hedges of an equal heighth, all the Hedges being between ſeven and eight foot high. Of theſe eight Walks four are Green, and the four others are of Earth without Turf, and ungravelled. The Green Walks are placed between the others. At the end of all theſe Walks there are to be ſeen *Statues*, or *Paintings*, and Weſtward from the Fountain, beſides a large piece of Painting, there is a *Fountain* with two *Spouts*, and a fall of water out of a *Head* placed below the *Painting*.

North and South from this Fountain, at forty Paces diſtance, we come unto other Fountains. In the mid-

dle of that Northwards, there are two *little Boys* of Stone, with an *Otter* between them, out of whoſe mouth there riſes a *Jette*, ſix foot high. It is bordered with rough Rockwork of divers colours, with ſome large *Conchæ*, or Shells intermixed: The bottom of the Basin is paved with white and brown Pebbles in different Figures.

At the ſame diſtance from the Fountain of the *Sea-Cupids* Southward, there is another Fountain, in the middle of which there is a *naked Boy* in Stone, holding a ſcollopt Shell in his hand, through which there riſes another *Jette* like to the laſt now mentioned; and below this *Boy* there is a *Satyr* in Stone. The Baſin of this is bordered, like the other, with rough Stones and Shells, and the Paving is with Pebbles, after the *Moſaick* manner.

Beyond theſe three Fountains, North and South, the Walk is continued to ſome diſtance; and from all thoſe Fountains there are other Walks alſo to the Eaſt and Weſt.

And beſides theſe Walks now mentioned, there are other Walks and Turnings between the Hedges, into which when we have gone a little way, we are obliged to return into ſome of the former Walks by the way we entered. Laſtly, The Ground that is between theſe Hedges, Walks, and Turnings, is all planted with *Fruit-trees* of divers kinds.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Of the Queen's Garden, *and another Private Garden, or* Labyrinth *beyond it, Eaſtward.*

ON the Eaſt-ſide of the *Palace*, there is a Garden that is called the *Queen's Garden*, being under the *Apartments* appointed for her *Majeſty*, as the *King's Garden* before deſcribed was on the *King*'s ſide. Both of them are of the ſame dimenſions.

This Garden is divided into two Parts; whereof the one, being next to the *Great Garden*, conſiſts of three *Parterres* of Flowers, bordered with Box, and having Pyramidal Juniper Trees in divers parts of them. The *Parterres* are on all ſides encompaſſed with Gravel-walks; and on the Walls here are divers ſort of Fruit-trees, Grapes, &c. beſides Paintings of *Floras*, &c. in ſome places.

In the middle of the Parterres is a Fountain of *Arion* gilded, playing on a *Lute*, and riding on a gilded *Dolphin*, out of whoſe Noſtrils there do riſe two *Spouts* five or ſix foot high. The Baſin is bordered with white Marble, thirteen Inches broad. On the border are placed at convenient diſtances eight gilded *Sea-Horſes*, every one making a *Jette* out of each Noſtril. The Baſin is paved with a ſquare Stone, about a foot broad. On both ſides of this Fountain are Seats painted green, next to the Parterres.

The other Part of this Garden conſiſts of divers Gravel-walks within *Arbors*, the whole length and breadth of it, and has five *Fountains* in the middle of all the *Arbors*. Into the middle of the firſt *Arbor-walk* there

there is an aſcent of four Steps, beſides a like aſcent of Steps at both ends of the ſame Walk, without the *Arbors*; or between them and the Garden Walls. Between thoſe three pair of Steps, there is a green Slope the height of the Steps, and at the top of the Slope there are long Beds of Flowers, with Juniper Trees intermixed. And at the corners of all the Steps there are Flowerpots.

The firſt Arbor-walk that runs from Weſt to Eaſt, and is next to the Garden now deſcribed, hath eight open ſpaces or Windows, towards the *Parterres*, beſides eight other ſuch Windows on the inſide, whereas the other three Sides or Arbor-walks have their Windows only on the inſide of the Walk. Theſe Windows are five foot and a half long, and near upon the ſame heigth; and they are ſquare at bottom, and convex at top. The four long *Arbor-walks*, on the four ſides of this Part of the *Queen's Garden*, are each above threeſcore Paces long, and twelve foot and a half wide, At the four corners, or ends of theſe Walks, there is placed a *Cupid* above the Seat, and from thoſe Seats we can ſee through Windows cut in the inward *Arbors*, diametrically croſs this Part of the Garden, three of the five Fountains, that are preſently to be deſcribed.

Beſides the four Gravel-walks within the Arbors, and three other Gravel-walks without the Arbors, next to the Garden-wall; there are other Walks within Arbors that are not gravelled, the which do wind and turn in uniform Figures from the middle of one of the ſide Arbor-walks to the middle of another. And between theſe there are Parterres with Fountains in them.

In the middle of all the *Arbors* there is a *Fountain* with a large gilded *Triton*, ſitting on a Rock of Stones and

and Shells, and blowing through a gilded *Horn* a *Spout* about eight foot high. The *Basin* is border'd with rough Rockwork. It is paved with Pebbles, and white Marble set among them, cut in oval, or Diamond forms. From the middle of the four long Arbor-walks unto this Fountain there are four direct Walks, and between these Walks there are four little Gardens, or Parterres, separated from the said Gravel-walks by Hedges of *Dutch Elm*, about four foot high.

In the middle of each of these four little Gardens, there is a distinct Fountain, and in each of the Fountains there is placed a gilded *Triton*, sitting on a gilded *Sea-Horse*, or on a *Sea-Goat*, all upon Rockwork, like that in the middle Fountain; and the Basins of these are paved like the former. But these *four Tritons* and Basins are less in proportion than that in the middle Fountain. One of these four *Tritons* holds a *Cup* in his Right hand, through which there rises a *Jette* six or seven foot. The second holds a *Trident* in his hand, and through the three Spikes of the *Trident* are made three Dards or Spouts. The third holds a *Fish*, and makes a *Spout* through the Mouth of the *Fish*. And the fourth blows another through a twined *Trumpet*. All the *Spouts* in these four Fountains do rise much about the same heigth. And besides these, the *Sea-horses* on which the four *Tritons* do ride, do all make a little sheet of water from their Tongues.

About the first and largest of these five *Tritons*, placed in the middle of those other four Fountains, and the Arbors, there are eight semicircular *Seats*, covered behind and over head Arbor-like; the *Seats* and Prop-work, as also the Prop-work of all the Arbors being painted green. Every one of these *Seats* is above eight foot wide, and ten foot high. And between the four

four Gravel-walks, which come to this Fountain from the middle of the four Side-Arbor walks, there are two of these eight Seats, as also between every two Seats there is an entrance five foot wide into the Parterres of one of the four lesser Fountains.

All along these Gravel-walks, and round the middle Fountain, there are placed Orange-trees, and Lemmon Trees in portable Wooden Frames, and Flower-pots about them.

In a corner of the *Queen's Garden*, next to the Terras-walk of the *Great Garden*, and under one corner of the *Palace*, there is a fine *Grotto*, consisting of the Roots of Trees, Flints, and Shells, disposed in a rough *Grotesco* manner, and in one corner of this *Grotto* there is an *Aviary*.

The Room for the *Grotto* is paved with Black and White *Marble*, there being two Fountains in it over-against one another, and they are raised Arch-wise from the bottom to the top of the Room, the border round the Fountains being raised above a foot from the floor, in order to hinder the water from wetting the Room. The sides are embellished with divers sorts of Shells, and all parts of the Windows beautified with the same, in divers Figures. There are three Gates or Passages into this Room, one from the *Queen's Garden*, another from the *Great Garden*, under the Terras-walk, the third goes into a little Room, where a Couch is placed for Repose, and thence we go into another Room adorned all over with abundance of *Porcelaine*, or *China*.

The *Aviary* is exposed to the open Air, but incompassed with a small Grate, to confine the Birds; and there is a place in the corner of the *Grotto* for the Birds to retreat into, from the Rain, or Weather.

On

On the Eaſtſide of the *Queen's Garden*, there is another Garden for retirement, with Walks, and Hedges of Witch-Elm, about eight foot high; into which we do paſs out of the former through a Gate of wrought Iron, painted Blew and Gilt. Turning in it Northwards in the ſecond Walk, we come to a Noble *Fountain*, unto which we deſcend by ſix Steps; but in the middle of theſe Steps there is a ſmall fall of water in ſix deſcents from a *Fountain* at the top of the Steps; and from thence the water runs in a ſmall channel croſs the Walk that encompaſſes the Fountain which I am going to deſcribe.

This *Fountain* is oblong, or of an Oval figure; its *diameter* is in length twenty Paces, and it is about ten Paces wide. In the middle of this *Baſin* there is a round Rock, of rough Stones, Shells, and Forge-cinders, about a yard above the water. Out of this *Rockwork* there ſprings a *Jette* about five yards high, from the middle of it; and from the other parts round about this *Rock* there do riſe abundance of other *Spouts*. This *Fountain* is bordered with green Turf, on the Slope of which Border there are placed at due diſtances ſix *ſcollopt Shells* of wrought Stone. Into all theſe *Shells* there is a fall of water from the mouth of a wrought *Head*, joined to the *Shell* in one and the ſame Stone; and from four parts of each *Shell* the water falls into the Baſin of the Fountain, which is not paved at all, the bottom being only of Earth, as the Border of it and the Slope were of Turf.

Round this *Fountain*, next to the Hedge, and directly behind the foreſaid *ſix Shells*, there are *ſix Statues* in Stone, or ſo many little *Cupids* ſtanding upon high Pedeſtals of wrought Stone; and at the bottom of each Pedeſtal there is a fall of water into a ſmall

ſquare Stone-baſin, from whence the water runs under the Walk into one of the *Heads* and *Shells* that were before mentioned to be placed on the Slope below the Border. The firſt of theſe *Cupids* is drinking out of a *Stone-cup* held in one hand, and has a *bunch of Grapes* in the other. The ſecond holds a *Tulip* in his Right hand. The third is reading in a *Book*, through a pair of Spectacles, held near the Book. The fourth has a Play-thing in his hand. The fifth has a *Snake*, which he ſqueezes hard in his Arms. And the ſixth leans upon a *Spade*. Alſo round about this Fountain there are placed fifty *Orange-trees* in Frames.

Going ſtill Northwards about thirty Paces from this Fountain, we come at the end of this Walk to a Statue of *Venus* at length, a little ſtooping, and holding *Cupid* by both hands. The *Venus* is placed on a Stone Pedeſtal, and out of a wrought Head at the bottom of the Pedeſtal, there is a fall of water into a ſmall Stone-baſin.

A little Eaſtward of this Statue of *Venus*, there is another *Fountain* in a ſquare Stone-baſin. In the middle of it there is a ſmall fall of water from a round Stone-baſin, whence the water does fall equally all round in one ſheet. And beſides another *Caſcade* that is here made out of a *Head* into a large Baſin, there are five other falls of water from out of the Walls of this Fountain, each of them about a foot in breadth.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Voliere, *or* Fowl-Garden.

AT the Weſt-end of the *Middle Walk* that divides the *Great Garden* into *two Parts*, we paſs through a *Gate* of wrought Iron, into a Walk between high Trees, that goes Southward into the firſt *Labyrinth*, deſcribed in the Fourth Chapter, and Northwards as far as the *Heath*, that is beyond all the *Gardens*.

At this Garden-gate, we behold the *Old Hoof* directly before us Weſtward, but are ſeparated from it by two *Moats*, between which there are five rows of *Lime-trees*; on the South of which the *Labyrinth* is ſeated, and on the North the *Fowl Garden*, that is now to be deſcribed.

Advancing from the foreſaid Gate fifty paces Northwards, we turn to the Gate of the *Fowl Garden* on our left, to which we paſs on a Bridge over the Moat. This Gate is likewiſe of wrought Iron, painted Blew and Gilt. Going from this Gate two and twenty paces, we deſcend by three Steps to a Noble *Fountain* and *Caſcade*, round which *Fountain* from the bottom of the Steps to the Border of its Baſin there is a Walk twelve foot and a half broad, into which Walk there are four deſcents by three Steps, four oppoſite ways: And between the one and the other row of Steps there is a Green Slope round the Fountain.

The *Baſin* of this *Fountain* is oblong, or oval, and of a great circumference, the *Diameter* at leaſt forty paces in length, and about twenty four paces in breadth. It is deſigned for the uſe of divers ſorts of

Fowl; and there are *Houſes* built on the two ſides of this Garden, for ſheltering the *Fowl*. In the middle of this *Fountain* there is a *Jette*, that throws up the water about twenty foot; and below the *Jette* there is a *triple Caſcade*, made from three round Baſins, whereof the uppermoſt appears to make a ſheet about a foot in depth, the middle-one near about two foot, and the lowermoſt four foot. Between theſe three Baſins the ſpaces or intervals are filled all round with *Shells*, &c. the which *Shells* are ſeen round them through the Sheets of water that fall from the ſaid *Baſins*.

On the North and South-ſide of this Fountain, ſix yards from one of the deſcents by three Steps, there are two *Summer Houſes*, the one oppoſite to the other. They are within painted in *freſco* and *bronze*, and have *Cupola*'s over them, painted Blew and Gilded. Into theſe *Houſes* we enter by folding Doors, which conſiſt of two foot Wainſcot from the bottom, the reſt in broad Glaſs up to the *Cupola*. Each of theſe *Houſes* hath four Shaſh-windows, beſides the Doors, and hath on each ſide of them, contiguous to the middlemoſt and largeſt Windows, an *Aviary*, wherein are kept curious Foreign, or Singing Birds. When the Shaſh-windows next to the *Aviaries* are opened, there is ſtill a Wire-grate remaining, to hinder the Birds from flying out of their *Aviaries* into the *Summer-houſes*. Theſe Houſes are paved with white and red Marble, cut into curious Figures, but they are bordered all round with black Marble, of half a foot breadth, over which Border there is alſo a Ledge of white Marble, between the black, and the Wainſcot.

The *Aviaries* that adjoin to the *Summer-houſes*, are likewiſe covered with leſſer *Cupola*'s of Lead, painted Blew

Blew and gilded; but the large *Cupola* in the middle has a round Glaſs-window, and another little *Cupola* above the Window, and on the top of the higheſt *Cupola* in each Houſe there is a Gilded Pine-apple placed on a Gilded Baſis. Theſe *Aviaries* have on three ſides Grates of Wire, which do reach from the *Cupola* above, to a Stone-wall about two foot high at bottom. The two outmoſt Side-grates have wooden Shutters without them, and thoſe Shutters an oval Glaſs-window in them towards the top. In the middle of the *Aviaries* there is a *Jette*, whoſe water falls into a little ſhallow leaden Baſin, near a yard ſquare. Behind theſe *Aviaries* there are other leſſer ones, open above, and on one ſide, for the receiving ſome particular Birds, that muſt be more in the open Air, or that muſt be kept alone by themſelves.

And beſides theſe *Aviaries*, there are in two corners of this Garden, on the Northweſt, and Southeaſt, two other *Houſes* in three diviſions, for Ducks, Pigeons, Poultrey, *&c.* with holes on both ſides at the bottom for the Fowl to enter. The middle part of theſe Houſes is now uſed for tame Pigeons, and has a large Wire-grate towards the Air, and a Spout in the middle, that falls into a ſhallow round Leaden Baſin of about two foot diameter.

Round the uppermoſt Walk that encompaſſes this Fountain, there are high Stakes joined together, five yards above this Walk, being a prop for the Hedges to grow on, that are now of that heigth, according to the manner that is frequently uſed in the *Low Countries*. In four places of this Hedge there are alſo ſemicircular *Arbors*, of the height of the Hedge, with Seats at convenient diſtances from the Summer-houſes.

Between

Between this Hedge and the Wall of this Garden there are ſome plain *Parterres* bordered with Box, and in other places Ever-Greens ſet here and here.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Park, *and its* Fountains, Long Canal, Caſcade, *&c. together with the* Viver, *that ſupplies the* Fountains *and* Caſcades *with water; as alſo a deſcription of ſix other* Vivers, *or Fiſh-ponds.*

THE *Park* is a great ſpace of Ground containing many Long *Green Walks*, *Groves*, *Nurſeries*, *Fountains*, *Canals*, *Caſcades*, the *Viver*, and divers Corn-fields, within the Pales. So that when His *Majeſty* is pleaſed to take diverſion at home, there is not wanting Game for *Shooting*, *Setting*, &c.

As we go from the *Fowl-Garden* Weſtwards, we do leave the *Old Hoof* on the left hand, and at the Weſt-end of this Garden we come to a large Wire-grate, of the bigneſs of a large Gate, on both ſides of which Grate we paſs through Doors into the *Park*, and firſt to a *Long Canal*, in the which there are no leſs than a hundred and eight *Spouts*, half on one ſide, and the other half on t'other ſide of the *Canal*. They throw the water above four foot high, and the water of every *Spout* is made to fall on the contrary ſide of the *Canal*. This *Canal* is about ſix foot broad, and the diſtance between every one of the *Spouts* is five foot, ſo as that between every two on the ſame ſide there are ten foot diſtance.

At

At the beginning and end of the *Canal*, there are placed two *Spouts* falling the one upon the place of the other; but all the reſt do fall on the contrary ſide, and diſtant from the oppoſite Spouts, the whole length of the *Canal*. All theſe *Spouts* do fall into the figure of an Arch.

This *Canal* reaches from the Gate of the *Fowl-Garden* already deſcribed, unto a *Great Caſcade* that will be preſently mentioned; it has Hedges on each ſide five yards high; and on the farther ſide of the Hedge South of the *Canal*, has a ſtately Grove of tall Trees, and Northwards of it has all along a Nurſery of young ones. About half way, the Walk on each ſide between the Hedge and the Border of the *Canal* is about five foot broad, but the other half way, next the *Caſcade*, the Walk is widened unto fifteen foot on both ſides. The *Canal* is Bordered with Green Turf, and has a Slope of the ſame from the Border down to the water.

About the middle of this *Canal*, on the South-ſide, there is placed a Marble Statue of a *Flora* at length, on a high Stone Pedeſtal; and on each ſide of the *Flora* there is alſo a Head; the which Statue and Heads are ſeen as at the end of a long Green Walk North of the *Canal*, the which Walk is a hundred and ſeventy paces, to go from the *Canal* unto the Fountain of *Faunus*, that will ſoon be deſcribed.

At the Weſt-end of this *Long Canal*, we come to a moſt Noble Fabrick of wrought Stone, or to the *Caſcade* of the *Fiſhers*, ſometimes alſo called the Cypher Fountain. It is joined to the ſide of one of the Walks about the *Viver*; it has Balliſters at the top of the Fabrick, and joining to the Walk above; and there are covered Flowerpots upon the Balliſters. On each ſide of this

this *Caſcade* there are two ſeveral aſcents by Stone-ſteps. And firſt we come to four Steps, on the corners of which there are placed two little *Dragons*, out of whoſe mouths the water falls into two ſcollopt Stone Baſins at the bottom, under the *Dragons*. From theſe four Steps on both ſides, we croſs over other *Canals* by a Stone-bridge, and then come to eleven Stone-ſteps more. Theſe *Canals* do ſerve to carry away good part of the water that makes this *Caſcade*, and the reſt of it runs into the *Long Canal*, juſt now deſcribed.

In the middle of this *Caſcade*, below the Balliſters, there are four little *Boys* a *fiſhing*, and drawing a *Net* full of Fiſh; the four little *Boys* are of Stone, with leaden Net-work coloured like Stone, in their Arms; and through a great deal of this Net-work placed between the *Boys*, the water falls into a large wrought *Baſin*, and from this *Baſin* the water falls again in five ſeveral places between other Net-work. Two of theſe falls of water from the ſaid Baſin are made into a Stone *Canal* below, that runs along the ſide of the Wall, under the Stone Bridges into the *Canals* on the North and South ſides of the *Caſcade*. The three other falls are thence made firſt upon Rockwork, and from thence into a common or general Baſin that receives the water aforeſaid, beſides what comes from the *Spouts*, and *Bell*, that will be preſently mentioned.

Moreover, into the ſaid *Canal* that runs along the ſide of the Wall of this *Caſcade*, there are four other falls of water, whereof the two outward are from two *Heads* of Stone, the two inward from two *Heads* of Marble, placed at due diſtances in the Wall aforeſaid. The water from the Heads of Stone falls directly into the *Canal*, but from the Heads of *Marble* it falls into Stone-baſins, that are about a yard in front, and from

them the ſheet of water falls into the ſaid *Canal*. Beſides, out of the lower Wall of this *Canal* there are two other falls out of two more *Heads* of *Marble* into two other Stone-baſins of the ſame bigneſs with the former, and directly under thoſe *Heads* of *Marble* and Baſins, that were before mentioned to be placed in the upper Wall of the Canal, or the Side-wall of the *Caſcade*. And from theſe two Baſins the ſheets of water do fall into the general Baſin at bottom.

In the middle of the common Baſin there is a large inverted *Bell* of water, near two yards high, and the *diameter* of its *baſis* on the top ſeems to be much about two yards likewiſe. About this *Bell* there do ariſe twelve Spouts which throw up the water about eight foot. On the North and South ſides of the Baſin, wherein were the ſaid *Great Bell*, and the twelve Spouts, there are other *leſſer Bells* of water inverted, on each ſide one. Theſe do riſe about a foot high, and the *diameter* of them at the top is much the ſame. The *common Baſin* below the *Caſcade* is bordered with a broad Stone of ſixteen inches breadth, and walled with Rock-work; and the whole ſpace between the ſaid Border, and the *Long Canal* before deſcribed, as well as to the Stone-ſtairs on either ſide of this *Caſcade*, is taken up chiefly with little Stone-Canals of ſeven inches breadth, their Border but two inches. But in the intervals between thoſe little *Canals* the ſpace is paved with white and black Pebbles in divers Figures. From the two *leſſer Bells* the water does run along thoſe little *Canals*, which beſides the flouriſh they do make on each ſide, do form the Letters *R. W. M. R.* And above thoſe Letters the ſaid ſmall *Canals* are ſo diſpoſed, as to form the repreſentation of a *Crown*. Moreover, from among theſe Pebbles, with which all the intervals between the

little *Canals* are paved, there are made to riſe, when 'tis thought fit, by the turning of two *Cocks*, about fourſcore the moſt minute Spouts that can be conceived. They are like a ſhower of ſmall rain, artificially made in a certain order. One half of the fourſcore is made to play by the turning of one *Cock*, and the t'other half by turning the other. And theſe *Cocks* are turned in the Walk above the *Caſcade*, or between it and the *Viver*. Every one of theſe little *Spouts* plays about a yard high, and the Pipe of every one of them is covered with a ſmall Copper Cover, that has five little holes through which the water does riſe in five ſmall branches, like to a very ſmall ſhower of Rain. Some of the Covers of theſe Pipes are half an inch, others are three quarters of an inch diameter. But in ſhort, they do make a very pleaſant and agreeable ſight, whenever they are made to play: And they are intended to divert the Spectators, by cauſing a ſmall Rain unawares on thoſe who ſhall advance within the compaſs of their reach.

I did before mention two pair of Stone-ſteps, the one of four, the other of eleven Steps on the North and South ſides of this *Caſcade*. From the two ſides of the lowermoſt, or leaſt pair of Steps, where the little *Dragons* were ſaid to be placed, there are continued from the Steps on one ſide to the Steps on the other ſide of the *Caſcade*, all round this ſpace (which was ſaid to be paved with Pebbles, and to conſiſt of the foreſaid Stone *Canals*) two *circles* of *Stone* of fourteen inches breadth, which do ſerve inſtead of a *double Border* to the whole; the two *Borders* keeping the ſame diſtance from one another throughout, as the Steps do make in front, or breadth.

When

When we are up the ſecond pair of Stairs of eleven Steps, we enter upon a Walk, that encompaſſes a large *Quadrangular Pond*, called the *Viver*, being the common Storehouſe of the *Water* that ſupplies ſo many of theſe *Fountains*, *Caſcades*, and *Canals*. The Walk on the four ſides of the *Viver* is ſeven yards broad; it is a Gravelled Walk; and on the ſide next to the water it is adorned with *Juniper-trees* two yards high, and ſix yards diſtance from one another; and on the other ſide of it has *Lime-trees* at the ſame diſtance, beſides large round Buſhes between the *Lime-trees*. The *Viver* is a hundred and forty paces long, and threeſcore and ten paces broad. It is bordered with green, and has a green *Slope* from the Border down to the water.

At the Weſt-end of the *Viver*, in the middle of the Walk, we do paſs through another Gate, the Bars partly Gilt, and partly Blew, into a long ſhady *Grove*, uſually called the *Queen's Grove*, wherein there are divers Walks, ſome near unto *Brooks* of a clear running water, others at ſome diſtance from the *Brooks*, and all of them as ſolitary and retired, as can well be imagined. This Grove is of a good extent, and in the Summer-time very delightful.

And now before we end, let us return unto the Eaſt-gate of the *Fowl-Garden*, from whence we may enter North-weſt into a long Walk between high Trees, there being a *Grove* on each ſide beyond the rows of Trees. In this Walk, when we have gone about two hundred and twenty paces, and there croſs'd another long green Walk, towards the middle of this Walk, where the *Groves* do end, we do at length come to the Fountain of *Faunus*, whoſe Baſin is round, and about fifty ſeven foot *diameter*. In the middle of this *Fountain* there is erected the Statue of *Faunus* in Stone at length, with an *Infant* in his Arms, and a *Goat* at

his Feet to ſuckle the *Infant*. This Statue of *Faunus* does lean upon a Stone *Pillar*, and ſtands upon a high *Pedeſtal* of a Blew Stone, placed in the midſt of a Rock, conſiſting of many rough Stones, petrified Earth of divers colours, and large Shells here and there intermixed. From about this Rockwork there are made ſix double ſheets of water, whereof each double fall is over-againſt a ſeveral Walk. For from this *Fountain* there are ſix diſtinct *Walks*, one oppoſite to another. And round about it, between each of the *ſix Walks*, near the corners of the *Walks*, there are placed two *Statues* in half-length of the *Termini*, or Gods of Boundaries, twelve in all; ſome of which twelve *Statues* have the face of a *Man*, and ſome of a *Satyr*; and they are placed upon Pedeſtals two yards high. All theſe *Walks* are twenty two, or twenty four foot broad; they are green in the middle, and on each ſide of the Green they are plain Earth ungravelled, according to the *Dutch* cuſtom, to about four foot and a half breadth on each ſide of the Green. The *Hedges* of all theſe Walks do conſiſt of Trees both great and ſmall, planted cloſe together. Here are alſo other handſome *long Walks* in the Park, that are not mentioned; beſides *Brooks*, and *Fiſhponds* within the *Grove* on the ſides of the *Long Canal*.

There is one thing more very remarkable in theſe many *Fountains* and *Caſcades* that have been deſcribed; as that they are ſupplied with a natural conveyance of water that does conſtantly run, and is not forc'd up with *Engines* into great *Ciſterns*, where it muſt ſoon corrupt and ſtink, if not quickly diſcharged. Whence it comes to paſs, that the famous *Water-works* at *Verſailles* have in this regard a very great diſadvantage and inconvenience, becauſe they ſoon contract corruption, and after they are forc'd to play, are found to cauſe an

an *ill ſtench* in the *Gardens*. Whereas at *Loo* the water is always ſweet, and there is no need of Commands, or Preparations for a day or two before, in order to make it run.

Theſe *Gardens* in the whole are a Work of wonderful *Magnificence*, moſt worthy of ſo *Great* a *Monarch*; a Work of prodigious expence, infinite variety, and curioſity; and after nine years labour by abundance of Workmen they were ſome years ago intirely finiſhed, and brought to perfection in all reſpects.

I ſhould here conclude this Deſcription, if I did not judge it it may be acceptable to give a ſhort account of ſix *Vivers*, or Fiſh-ponds, which His *Majeſty* has cauſed to be made in the *Heath*, beyond the *Gardens*. When I was at *Loo*, two years ſince, there were about two hundred Perſons imployed in the making the ſaid *Vivers*, which are ſince finiſhed. They are ſituated on the Eaſt-ſide of that Walk which is continued from the end of the *Upper Garden*, between *Lime-trees*, unto a *Pyramid* that is erected half a mile off in the *Heath*.

The firſt of theſe *Vivers* is about twenty yards diſtant from the *Lime-trees*, and is eight hundred and forty foot, or two hundred and eighty yards in length. And it is two hundred and forty foot, or fourſcore yards in breadth.

All the *ſix Vivers* do lye Eaſtward of one another, and the water is conveyed from one to another, after the manner as in the *Fiſh-ponds* in *Hide-park*. To the firſt there is made a ſubterranean Paſſage, built of Brick, from the Canal that runs at the North-end of the *Great Garden*, by the which Paſſage the water is brought into the firſt *Viver*, and from that let into the others.

The

The ſecond *Viver* is in length ſix hundred and twelve foot, or two hundred and four yards; and it is two hundred and forty foot, or fourſcore yards broad.

The third *Viver* is four hundred forty four foot, or a hundred forty eight yards long; and of the ſame breadth with the two former.

The fourth, fifth, and ſixth *Vivers*, are all of the ſame length, that is, three hundred ninety ſix foot, or one hundred thirty two yards long; and they are all three of the ſame breadth, that is, four hundred forty four foot, or one hundred forty eight yards.

The length of the three firſt *Vivers* is extended *Northwards*, but that of the three latter is made *Eaſtward*; the ſituation of the ground, wherein they are made, requiring this alteration. For on the North-ſide the *Heath* has a riſing aſcent, which makes this alteration of the dimenſions neceſſary. Between the *Vivers* and this riſing-ground there is room enough for receiving the water that ſhall at any time be emptied out of them, in order to fill them with freſh water.

They are not made above ſix foot deep, and the Earth that is dug out of them does ſerve to make the *Banks* round about them; the which *Banks* being raiſed three foot above the *Vivers*, does occaſion that their depth is but three foot more. The *Banks* that ſurround all the *ſix Vivers* are twenty four foot broad, and on thoſe *Banks* which ſo encompaſs them, there is made a pleaſant Walk, adorned with *Willows* the whole circumference. But the *Banks* which ſerve to ſeparate them from one another, are but eighteen foot broad. Theſe *Vivers* are provided for the ſupplying different ſorts of *Fiſh*; and are now finiſhed by

by a Model of Monſieur *Marot*, a very ingenious Mathematician, who is the ſame Perſon that firſt *Deſigned* all theſe *Gardens* and *Fountains*; but the Orders relating to them were from time to time given by the Right Honourable the *Earl* of *Portland*; and his Lordſhip's Directions were punctually obſerved by Monſieur *des Marais*, His *Majeſty*'s Chief Architect, a Gentleman of great Endowments and Capacity.

A SHORT

A

Short Account of *HOLLAND.*

IN the foregoing Deſcription I have given the Reader a moderate comprehenſion of thoſe famous *Gardens*; the *finiſhing* of which ſo nobly, and with that great variety, is the more to be Admired, becauſe it was done *during the late War*, when all things were at ſtake, and the event was feared ſo much by moſt men. And although things were not indeed in that danger from the *French*, as the *Roman State* was, when *Hannibal* was at the Gates of *Rome*; yet it puts me in mind of a Brave Action of that Great People, who, whilſt *Hannibal* was juſt under their Walls with his Army, and ſome of the *Fields* whereon he was Incamped, happening to be then expoſed to *Publick Sale*, were not deſtitute of Purchaſers of that Magnanimity, who at that very time gave even the Market Price for an Eſtate then in poſſeſſion of the Greateſt and moſt Deadly Enemy that ever threatned that *Republick*, from the firſt *Founding* of the *City*.

And this is the more remarkable, becauſe the *French King*, at the breaking out of this War, though his Coffers were then full of an inexhauſtible Treaſure, as 'twas thought; and though he had an Inclination to Magnificent Buildings beyond all his Predeceſſors, yet he immediately Ordered a *full ſtop* to be put to all his *Publick Works*: Well foreſeeing what a terrible Storm he had brought upon his Kingdom, and with how *Great* a *General* he was like to contend. Inſomuch that this *Grand Monarch*, who was often ſaid to give *Peace* to *Europe*, out

of a certain peculiar Generoſity, when he had on a ſudden ſnatcht away from his Neighbours one Province after another, and his *Slow Enemies* had begun to form their Forces; this *Monarch*, I ſay, was by the late long and Expenſive *War*, by the firmneſs of the *Confederate Union*, and by the proſpect of a *Peace* with the *Turks*, brought to ſuch Fears and Apprehenſions, that he *Purchaſed* a *Peace* with a ſtrange and ſurprizing diſmembring his Great *Monarchy*, and by the Surrendring an incredible number of large and rich *Provinces*, and many *Forts* and *Strong Towns* that were thought to be *Impregnable*.

And ſince there is ſo near a proximity between *Loo* and *Holland*, I cannot here omit to ſay ſomewhat of that *Great*, and *Conſiderable People*, among whom theſe *Gardens* are to be ſeen. But this Subject having been excellently well performed, if not in a manner exhauſted, by one of the *beſt* of our *Engliſh Pens*, who has joined together the *Scholar* and the *Gentleman* in his Writings, as well as any of our Modern Authors; and particularly in his late *Eſſays* upon *Ancient* and *Modern Learning*, &c. I ſhall therefore refer my Reader to Sir *William Temple*'s Curious *Obſervations* upon the *United Provinces* of the *Netherlands*, for a more diſtinct and full knowledge of this Great Subject; and yet however I will not paſs it by altogether in ſilence.

The *Belgæ*, or the *Low Countries*, were for their Valour and Courage eminent above other People, even in the time of *Julius Cæſar*, who at the beginning of his *Commentaries*, *de Bello Gallico*, has theſe words. *Horum omnium fortiſſimi ſunt Belgæ.* When *Cæſar* had divided *Gaul* into three Parts, he ſays the Stouteſt and moſt Couragious of them all, were the *Belgæ*, or *Low Countrymen*, then called *Gallica Belgica*, and ſince divided into *Seventeen Provinces* under the Dominion of the *Houſe* of *Auſtria*, until *William* the Wiſe and Valiant *Prince* of *Orange* firſt

firſt reſcued, and the Invincible *Prince Maurice* of *Naſſaw*, by abundance of Victories, and Sieges, compleated the Peace of, *Seven* of thoſe *Provinces*, and eſtabliſhed them in a *Free Republick*, on the 9th of *April*, 1609. Again *Tacitus*, lib. 4. ſays, *Quicquid roboris apud Gallos ſit, Belgas eſſe:* That the chiefeſt ſtrength of all *France* was in theſe People. By which it appears, that the Dominion of *France* was then greater than it is now, and yet *Europe* was not overrun with it. That *Providence*, which certainly conducts and over-rules the Affairs of the World, ſets bounds to *Empires*, as well as to the *Sea*. But to proceed, We have had, in the late War, ſufficent experience of the Fortitude and Valour of the *Provinces* now mentioned. For what *Horſe* have done their duty, or fought better upon occaſion than the *Walloons*, ſo miſerable to look upon, uſually called the *Spaniſh Horſe*, though Natives of *Flanders*, and *Brabant*? Or what *Foot* have done better ſervice in the late War than the *Dutch*, either in Sieges, or in Battels?

For if I were to ſpeak of the *Engliſh Soldiery*, or were askt which were the *beſt Soldiers*, the *French* or the *Belgæ*, I ſhould anſwer, the *Engliſh*, as *Sir Walter Rawleigh* did, when putting the queſtion, in his Book of the World, which were the braveſt Soldiers, the *Roman*, or the *Grecian*, made anſwer the *Engliſh*; who, if they were in his time of ſuch account and eſteem, when only a *Queen*, though ſhe indeed a moſt Excellent one, ſate on the Throne, and left her Armies to the Conduct of her *Generals:* What admiration ought now to be had of the *Engliſh*, when they have our *Preſent King* at the *Head* of them! For we muſt not forget, *tanti eſſe Exercitum, quanti Imperatorem.* That the Strength of an *Army* is to be truly meaſured by the Valour and Conduct of the *General*.

And we may have ſome reaſon to doubt, whether *Alexander* the *Great* had a better Army, or better Soldiers, even of his *Grecians*, with which it was his good fortune to *Conquer the World* before him, and the which he led ſo boldly and bravely againſt a great concourſe of *Perſians*, who were a weak and effeminate People; than our *Edward* the *Third*, or *Henry* the *Fifth*, conducted againſt *France* it ſelf, that was always eſteemed a Warlike People, and was long ago adjudg'd ſuch by *Cæſar* himſelf, by his own Experience, after he had *Conquer'd* them, and the reſt of *Europe*. Thoſe two famous *Engliſh Kings*, I ſay, did ſufficiently manifeſt the *Superiority* of *Engliſh Armies* to all others, upon better trials than with *Perſians*, when they had *Kings* at their *Head*, *like* to *themſelves*, and *worthy* to *conduct* them.

The knowledge of this Truth, made the late Renowned and Excellent General *Turenne*, ſo much to covet *Engliſh Soldiers* before all others, and even before his own Countrymen, in the *Armies* he Commanded. And this made him ſo deſirous of the Honour, to be called Father of the *Engliſh*, when he was their Friend and Protector.

The laſt Demonſtration we have had of the *Engliſh* undaunted Courage, was lately before *Namur*, where in the firſt *Attack* that was made, the *Engliſh Red-Coats* ſtruck ſuch a Terror on the *French*, by an unparalel'd Bravery, that they were never able to recover themſelves from the fright, during the Siege. And when the Town was forced to Surrender, and the *King* then Ordered away all the *Engliſh* to the Succour of *Prince Vaudemont*, after the *famous Retreat* he had made, and to Preſerve *Bruſſels* from falling into the hands of *Villeroy*, at the time he Bombarded it; the *Elector* of *Bavaria*, as I have heard, begg'd of His *Majeſty* the detaining *four Engliſh Battalions* towards carrying on the *Siege* of the *Caſtle*, and *Forts* adjoining

joining, to the end that the ſame Terror might ſtill remain with the Enemy, which the Valour of the *Engliſh* had ſtruck ſo deeply upon them.

And of how great weight and force to the animating a People, or Army, the *genius* of a *Good General* is, may be evinced, by that diſmal *Revolution*, which happened to the *United Provinces* in the Year 1672. This People, ſo famous in Hiſtory for their *Courage*, and who had ſo gallantly ſignalized themſelves for it againſt the *Spaniards*, when they were beſieged by them in *Leyden*, *Haerlem*, and *Alcmar*; when it happened that the inundation of the *French* Armies came upon them in that Year, they made no manner of Reſiſtance, their Towns hardly ſtaid for a Summons to ſurrender, the *French* were advanced within ſight of *Amſterdam*, and all the People of *Holland* ſeem'd to be without a *Soul*, as they were without a *Head*. Now at this ſo ſtrange and fatal a Juncture, when once the *Perpetual Edict*, for abrogating the Office of *Stadtholder*, was annulled and at end, and the then *Young Prince of Orange* was reſtored to the *Power* and *Dignity* of his *Anceſtors*, behold all things quickly recovered new life, the Soldiers reſumed the Courage they had loſt, and the many *Towns* that were ſubjected to the *French*, in *Gelderland*, *Over-Iſſell*, *Utrecht*, and in part of *Holland* it ſelf, they were ſoon obliged to reſtore, and with the ſame celerity, as they had before over-run them. Nay, and the ſtrong Town of *Grave*, ſituated upon the *Maeſe*, defended ſo well by *Chamilly*, and which the *French* were ſo unwilling to quit, was by the vigor and prudent Conduct of the *ſame* ſucceſsful *General*, our preſent moſt *Auguſt Monarch*, ſoon reduced to the Obedience of the *States*.

Moreover, to the ſame Cauſe, under *God*, to the Influence and Conduct of the *ſame General*, our moſt Magnanimous *King*, at the Head of the Confederate Army,

Spain

Spain does now owe, not only the recovery of *Catalonia*, that was entirely loſt; but the Preſervation of *Brabant* and *Flanders*, by the Surrendring of *Aeth*, and *Courtray*; the Reſtitution of *Luxemburgh* and *Hainault*; and the late Conqueſt of *Namur* it ſelf, in ſight of a *French* Army of above a hundred thouſand men. And laſtly, To the ſame *Generaliſſimo Europe* will ever be indebted for this Glorious, and Wonderful *Peace*, that it now ſo happily enjoys, and which will always be recorded by Hiſtorians, to the immortal Praiſe of the *Great King William*, and to the Admiration of all Poſterity.

The *Dutch* are not now torn and divided into Factions, and Parties, but are generally unanimous in their Counſels, calm in their Deliberations, and ſoon reſolve on ſuch Supplies or Taxes, as are neceſſary for the ſafety and welfare of the *State*. Formerly indeed, by the influence of *French Emiſſaries*, they have laboured under Diviſions and Animoſities, to the detriment, and danger of the *State*; and they have *not always hearkened to the wiſeſt Counſel*, witneſs their haſty concluſion of the *Peace* at *Nimmeguen*. But it is now become a frequent Obſervation among the *Dutch*, as a Gentleman of theirs of good underſtanding, and conſiderable employment, informed me, that in all things wherein they have been found to *follow* the *Wiſe Counſel* and *Advice* of our *preſent King*, they have *always* found themſelves to be *Succeſsful*; and whenſoever they have rejected, or *not followed* the ſame *Wiſe Counſel*, they have *as often* proved *unfortunate*, as the Events themſelves have afterwards demonſtrated. And hence it comes to paſs, that now the *State* of the *War* for the next Year can there be determined in as *few days*, as it is *in months* in ſome other Countries. And now the *Penſionary* of *Holland* Conſulting two or three days with the *Stadtholder*, does bring matters of the greateſt moment to a ſhorter iſſue, than can be eaſily expected from the different Sentiments

ments of a great number of Counſellors, though never ſo Wiſe.

Holland does contain a greater number of large, populous, and conſiderable Towns, than poſſibly are to be found ſo near together in any other part of the Univerſe. But though it abounds with multitudes of Inhabitants, and is enriched with ſo many great Towns, ſuch as *Amſterdam*, the *Hague*, *Leyden*, *Dort*, *Delf*, *Rotterdam*, *Haerlem*, the *Briel*, &c. and others, as remarkable as the Chief Cities in other Countries, yet it yields to their ſuſtenance little or no product of *Corn* or *Grain*. They are fain to fetch from the *Baltick*, and other Places, where it is plentiful, *Corn* enough to ſupply themſelves, and their Neighbours, who want it. And they do ſend out great *Fleets* every year for that purpoſe. All this Country is a *low level*, lower than the *Sea* it ſelf in many places, and defended from the inundation of the Sea by incredible *Dykes*, or *Banks*. All the *ſeventeen Provinces* are commonly called the *Low Countries*; not that they are all a *Low level*, like unto *Holland*, but becauſe they are ſituated towards the *Lower* part of the *Rhine*, and therefore are now called by Authors *Germania inferior*, or Lower *Germany*. The Country of *Holland* is excellent for *Paſture*, and cultivated to the beſt advantage by mighty labour and induſtry of the Inhabitants. They have cut large *Canals* through all parts of the Country, by means of which they do go commodiouſly and pleaſantly from Town to Town, at a regulated eaſy expence, in cleanly and large Veſſels, covered from the Weather, which ſet out conſtantly at certain hours, whether the Paſſengers are many or few, ſo ſoon as a *Bell* has done ringing. And by means of the ſaid *Canals*, they do enrich, and water their Grounds at pleaſure, and by Windmills they do throw out the water again, as they judge convenient. As we travel along theſe *Canals*, it is de-

lightful to see so many Noble *Country Houses*, bordering upon them, and adorned with neat *Gardens*, within sight of all Passengers. The *water* of these *Canals* is not offensive to the smell, even in the Summer time, although generally they are a Standing water. Possibly the great number of *Boats* that are continually plying to and fro, and drawn by Horses upon the trot, do keep the water in that agitation, that it has not time to putrify, and grow offensive.

If this *Low Country* wants any thing, it is that *variety* of different Objects, which we do enjoy so much here in *England*; and the which *Variety* is so acceptable and agreable to the nature of Mankind, who do all, and in every thing, consist of Variety, as in *Languages*, *Voices*, *Persons*, *Countenances*, *Gestures*, *Hand-writing*, *Cloaths*, *Appetites*, *Gustoes*; and what not. For what can contribute so much to the establishing our Healths, when declining into a Consumptive state, as Variety even of Country-Air? Or to what end has *Providence* made that infinite Provision of Flesh, and Fish, and all other Sustenance, if not to please and gratify the different Appetites of men? And I am mightily mistaken, if even in *Physick* too, the constant, long continuance of the *same Medicines* will have that good effect on abundance of Constitutions in Chronical Cases, as a Change, and Variety, and *Alteration of Medicines*.

But to return; there is little of our *Variety* to be seen in *Holland*. In travelling from place to place we do every where see the same sort of *Country* again and again. One House that we look upon may differ in dimensions, or other circumstances from another House; but the *Countrey* in one place has the same Aspect and Resemblance to that in another, as an Egg is like to an Egg. So that after our first Curiosity is reasonably well satisfied, our Entertainment in the Boats is commonly a

Book,

Book, or viewing the mixt Company, or ſometimes Diſcourſe of I know not what, to paſs away the time.

He that would ſee a kind of *Paradiſe* in this Country, muſt go by Land from *Dort* one League towards *Breda*; and there he will ſee all the way a Country ſo adorned with fine Houſes, and fine Gardens, and with that variety of Trees, planted in good order, and on all ſides, that he will not know which way to caſt his Eye firſt, ſo many Objects will invite him. Perhaps he will find himſelf diſtracted with as much diverting *variety*, as a young Gentleman or Lady is wont to be, when they firſt come out of the Country, and take the diverſion of the *Ring* in *Hidepark*, in good Weather, on a *Sunday* Evening, when the Town is full. I need not deſcribe the Charms, the Luſtre, the Attractions of *Living Objects* there, Originals in the greateſt perfection that Nature ever drew, and ſuch Maſterpieces of Man and Womankind, as neither *Italy* it ſelf, nor all the World perhaps, can equal, or ſhew the like, as in this our *Paradiſe* of *Women*, as *England* has been often and juſtly called; nor need I hint how the Eyes of young Comers do there nimbly rowl about, not without pain ſometimes, and even danger of Diſtortion.

The *Dutch Brabant* (to ſay nothing now of the *Veluwe*) from *Bergen-op Zoom* to *Breda*, *Boiſleduc*, and ſo to *Grave*, is for much the greateſt part a barren and ſandy Country, where Horſes do ſeldom travel above a League an hour. It is indeed a very ſtrong *Frontier*, and hard to be attempted; and therefore the *French*, when they made their memorable Inroad on theſe *Provinces* in the Year 1672. thought it more adviſeable to hazard the difficult paſſage of the *Rhine* it ſelf, by ſwimming one of the greateſt Rivers of *Europe*, than to make its Attack upon any part of this large Frontier, where the Towns were ſo ſtrong, and Forrage would have been ſo ſcarce.

I was never in *Frieſeland*, nor *Groningen*, and therefore ſhall ſay nothing of thoſe Parts. Once I rid from *Dieren* to *Zutphen*, over the *Iſſell*, in order to ſee a moſt Noble and Magnificent Houſe of the Right Honourable the *Earl* of *Albemarle*, that his Lordſhip has lately built about half a League from *Zutphen*, and from which City there is a very ſpacious Avenue, or Acceſs made to the *Houſe*, between a double Row of Trees; his Lordſhip poſſeſſing a conſiderable Eſtate in that Province. This *Houſe* has *Noble Gardens* adjoining to it, and made after the greateſt Models, with *Terras-Walks*, *Fountains*, *Caſcades*, *Canals*, *&c.* But they were not then finiſhed, no more than the *Houſe*, when I went to ſee them, after the laſt Campagne.

His *Lordſhip* is deſcended of an Ancient Family in this Country, and was *Baron* of *Keppell*, or *Kappell*, a Town of note in the Juriſdiction of *Zutphen*, before he was made an *Engliſh Earl*; and his Lordſhip is admitted among the Noblemen of *Holland*, which compoſe one part of the *States*, or have their Repreſentation in the *States General*.

It is now twenty years ſince I was in *Zealand*, having been then ſent to *Uluſſing* to ſee a ſick Gentleman; whom after I had, through God's Bleſſing, ſoon put into a ſtate of ſafety, I went to ſee *Middleburgh*: and going thither upon a high Cauſeway, and looking down upon the Country, I could not but think it anciently belonged to the Dominion of the *Sea*, from whence it has therefore properly its name of *Zealand*. They are Towns of great Trade, and Ships of the greateſt Burthen, or Force, do ride in deep Canals, in the middle of the Streets of *Uluſſing*, as well as in ſome parts of *Middleburgh*.

Great *Geographers* may indeed write learnedly of all the World, though they never were out of the Country they were born in; nor ever hazarded their Perſons, by

dangerous

dangerous Travels, in order to form their Notions, or Experience, Yet I ſhall give but a ſhort and ſlender Account of my Obſervations in theſe Provinces, becauſe my *Travels* here have been none of the greateſt. I always thought it my Duty to continue in my proper Poſt, that ſo I might be ready to receive the Honour of the *King's Commands*, when His *Majeſty* ſhould judge it convenient to lay any upon me. For in my Profeſſion ſudden Accidents do ſometimes happen, which will not allow that Liberty or Curioſity which other Gentlemen may take at pleaſure.

Travelling abroad is certainly of ſingular uſe to the accompliſhing a Gentleman. It enlarges all his Faculties, and takes off that narrowneſs or littleneſs of mind, which for want of knowing the World, is apt to ſowre his Temper and Converſation. It makes men have juſt, and kind, and charitable Ideas of Mankind; and though many of our Gentlemen have ſo great natural Endowments, and have beſides ſuch advantages above Foreigners, by their Education in our own Univerſities, that they do not ſeem to want either this, or any other Improvement; yet *Travelling* will, as it were, poliſh even a Diamond, take off its Roughneſs, and give it a new Luſtre. And laſtly, it will have that good effect, if it be well employed, as to make him *love his own Country the better*. And *Engliſhmen*, that *Travel*, prove very unhappy, or make but little good uſe of it, if after they have ſeen what is to be ſeen abroad, they do not reliſh and admire the abundant Happineſs of their own Country, much better than they did before.

A *Traveller* in *this* Country muſt be eaſy, and obliging in his Carriage, muſt make no noiſe, and but little diſpute about his Reckonings; and then he will ſeldom have juſt cauſe of *Complaints*. He muſt be contented with what he finds upon the ſpot, and muſt take care to

put his Hoſt to as *little trouble* as may be. The more he appears a *Man of Quality*, the more he muſt expect ſometimes to pay for it; but in the general, if he be prudent, and of a quiet peaceable Temper, he will Travel in *this* Country with as much frugality and fair dealing, as he can in any other, notwithſtanding the Clamors which have ſometimes been made through the indiſcretion of Strangers.

Great Taxes are here ſuffered patiently, and without murmuring, for the ſake of the *Liberty*, and *Security* they enjoy. They are all laid as *equally* as poſſible; and he that can invent a *New* and *Eaſy Tax*, that will not be Grievous to the People, ſhall be ſure not to fail of a Publick Reward. Whatever is ſaid of *Laws*, *their Taxes* are not like *Cobwebs*, in which the leſſer Flies are uſually catch'd, whilſt the greater break through and eſcape. The inferior People, and the Rich, do pay to a Penny the ſame Pound-rate, in proportion to their Abilities. No body there thinks it their *Intereſt* (or at leaſt it was never practiſed) to promote *Unequal*, or *Uneaſy Taxes*, that ſhall cruſh one part with an inſupportable burthen, and leave other parts free from feeling the weight. And their *Exciſes*, although they reach almoſt every thing imaginable, are but little felt by the generality, or cauſe but few Complaints, by reaſon that all do ſhare alike in the payments, according to their conſumption; and that they reach the Luxurious and Expenſive, more than the Poor, or Frugal People. Their having but one *Fleſh-Market*, and one *Fiſh-Market*, &c. in a large Town, renders the Collection alſo eaſy and certain.

Juſtice is ſo well diſtributed among them, and ſeverely executed, that many do think a Traveller may with more Safety paſs through all the *ſeven Provinces* with his *Purſe in his hand*, by Day and by Night, than go ten miles out of *London* with Money in his Pocket. Inſomuch that few

do

do ſuffer here on the account of *Felonies* and *Burglaries*, excepting ſome *Swart-makers* of late, who did blacken their Faces to conceal themſelves in their Robberies. But that Gang has been happily diſcovered, and I think extirpated before this time. Thoſe that ever Rob, or Steal, are all *hang'd* in *Chains* on the *Gallows*, or remain on the *Wheel* they were broke upon, until the Fowls of the Air have done picking their Bones, and they drop aſunder. The which exemplary Puniſhment has that good effect in deterring others from the like Offences, that it is thought more do dye by the hands of the Common Executioner in *London* at one or two *Seſſions*, than do on ſuch accounts in a Year in all the *Seven Provinces*.

Though all Opinions, that are not Dangerous to the *State*, do here find a refuge, and are tolerated without ſcruple; yet *Idle People*, who will not work for a Livelihood, and have no viſible way of ſubſiſting honeſtly, will not long meet with a ſafe Sanctuary in theſe *Provinces*. The Magiſtrate will ſoon find them out, and make them give a probable account how they live and ſubſiſt. They who deſire to ſee what becomes of *Idle Drones*, or *Profligate* Wretches, may take a walk to the *Raſp-houſes*, and *Spin-houſes*, where they will find them buſily employed at their daily Tasks; but if they will not work there according to appointment, the *Pump* is ready for the one, to *Work* or *Drown*, and due Correction to enforce the other.

Indeed the *Muſick-Houſes*, where looſe People may meet in the Evenings, are ſuffered by connivance, if not allowed by Authority, at *Amſterdam*, for ſome Politick Conſiderations, and particularly, that the *Eaſt-India* Seamen, or others, when they are troubled with *too much Money*, after a long Voyage, may here have the convenience of disburthening, or ſoon ridding themſelves of that *Incumbrance*; and may thereby be the ſooner ready for *another Voyage*. But even *theſe Houſes* do obſerve

ſome

ſome Order. No boiſterous Rudeneſs, or ſcandalous Obſcenities are here permitted. And if a Couple do happen to agree matters, ſtrike up a Bargain, and reſolve to try dangerous Experiments, they muſt e'en retire from thence to private Lodgings hard by, in order to commit their Follies. If in other Places of this famous *City* Frailties of this kind do come to be taken notice of; and the *Scout*, or *Magiſtrate*, who has his Spies abroad, ſhould receive information of ſuch Adventures, he enters all Places immediatly without oppoſition, and where he finds Offenders, he inflicts ſuch *Fines* and *Amerciaments* as will ſufficiently diſcourage Debauchery; and the *Law* is ſoon diſpatcht, being wholy in his own hands.

Their *Food* is commonly *Fiſh*, and they do generally ſeem to *like* it, and *prefer* it to *Fleſh*, for Guſto, as well as Cheapneſs. For here they ſtudy not the Dainties of *Apicius*, nor the *Roman* or *Aſiatick* Luxury. But in great plenty they do live with great frugality. Their *Fleſh* they *Stew*, or *Boil*, and but ſeldom *Roaſt*. For their Fewel being *Turf*, they cannot ſo Conveniently, or ſo Well *Roaſt*, as we do with our Coals and Wood. Their *Beer* and *Moll*, that are publickly ſold, are wholſome, cool, and good, and fail not to quench the Thirſt; whereas the Liquors we commonly meet with here in our *Inns*, and our *London Brewing* for ſale, is unhappily become ſuch a *Myſtery*, that a great deal of it will rather increaſe than quench the thirſt. Their *Nimmeguen Moll*, that is ſo plentifully tranſported about *Holland*, is a ſort of *Oat-Ale*, much celebrated by them for its ſanative virtues, like their *Freſh Herring* in Summer. 'Tis a well-taſted, mild, and wholſome Ale. And 'tis hoped, that our *Parliament*, when they have leaſure to conſider it, will take ſome care of the *wholſomneſs* of our *London Brewing*, both by *Brewers* and *Vintners*, ſince our *Health* does depend as much (if not more) upon the goodneſs

of

of the *Liquors* we drink, as it does upon the *Food* we eat; ſince our Table-Beer that is well Brew'd, is both a wholſome, and pleaſant Drink: And laſtly, ſince we are come to that *Skill*, or Perfection now-a-days, that we can make *Wine* without *Grapes*, *Cyder* without *Apples*, and *Beer* without *Malt*.

The *Wine* they drink is either a ſweet, and to us nauſeous *White-wine*, which they call *French Wine*, but generally ſuch a *White-wine*, as I cannot remember to have taſted in *France*; or elſe *Rheniſh* and *Old Hock*. The *Rheniſh* they are well known to make, or to ſtore up plentifully, at *Dort*; and the *Hock* they have ſometimes moſt excellent in its kind. For it cannot be ſuppoſed, that after ſo long a War on the *Rhine*, they can have that abundance of *thoſe Wines* in reality, as when the *Great Tun* of *Heydleburgh*, and other *Magazines* were in being, and the Vineyards not deſtroyed by the *Fate of War*. They have alſo common enough, a ſort of *Sack*, or *Spaniſh Wine*; but it is as different from our *Canary*, as Poſſet-drink is from good Table-beer. *Claret* is no where to be found in their Publick Houſes, unleſs perhaps at *Rotterdam*, or in ſome *French Ordinary*. And they are not yet fallen in love with *Claret*, or elſe in pure Civility to *England* do leave to us the free poſſeſſion of a whole *Ocean* of *Claret*, fetcht from divers Countries and People, who are contented to drink *Water* themſelves, and very *little Wine*, that we may have enough to drown our ſelves in, for pleaſure and diverſion. They have alſo every where their *Wormwood-wine*, which is commonly called by the name of *Alſom Wine*, and by the *Engliſh* for ſound-ſake, *Wholſome Wine*, and the which they do not drink only for a Whet before Dinner, or on *Phyſical* accounts, but indifferently at any time of the day, or evening. It is made of the *French Wine* before mentioned, and by its Bitterneſs does take off that luſciouſneſs, or nauſeous taſte to Strangers.

This

This *Country* being Cold and Moiſt, their *Food* commonly *Fiſh*, their *Moll* very cool that they ſo much drink of, and their uſual Wine *Rheniſh* or *Hock*, their Temper eaſily chills, and grows tender. Inſomuch, that they do as naturally fall into *Agues*, or elſe into *Putrid Fevers*, as we do into *Inflammatory* Diſtempers, or into the moſt *Violent* and *Malignant Fevers*, the effects of our Luxurious Living, and over-high Feeding. And although they have many Learned and Good Phyſicians among them, yet I know not how it happens, that *their Agues* are not very eaſily, or very ſoon Cured. Many Months are uſually ſpent in ſuch Cures, and the *Agues* very often firſt or laſt do turn into *Continued Fevers*, or from a Safe into a Dangerous State. For it happens that the uſe of the *Jeſuit's Bark* is too much ſuſpected among them, and deſerves not to be tried, until all other ways have been long tried in vain. And this I obſerved at a time, when there was never a more general occaſion of uſing the *Bark*, and when the uſe of it was never more proper or effectual; I mean, in the *two firſt Campaigns* that I had the Honour to wait upon His *Majeſty*, being the Years 1693, and 1694. *Agues* were at that time very *Epidemical*; and the *Continued Fevers* had ſuch remarkable *Remiſſions*, that they were Cured with as much *Certainty*, if not *Speed* too, by the *Bark*, as the *Agues* themſelves, provided that proper *Evacuations* did precede its exhibition. And I have reaſon to ſay *with Speed*; for I was then ſeldom obliged to make above three or four Viſits, even in thoſe *Fevers*. And by reaſon of the *Bark*'s ſo well agreeing with the *Fevers* at that time, as well as the *Agues*, I made uſe of as many *Pounds* of the *Bark* in either of thoſe two Years, as I have ſince done *Ounces* in any ſubſequent Campaign, or Summer; the *nature* of the *Fevers* being ſince quite *altered*, and therefore requiring a different Method of Cure.

And

And as for the common practice of the *Netherland Phyſicians*, in not uſing the *Bark* for the *Cure* of *Agues*, I am apt to believe, that it may have proceeded from a fear of *Innovation* in *Phyſick*, by a New Medicine of that importance. As it happened before to the Learned *Faculty* of *Paris*, who were as much afraid of *Innovations*, and all cried out, *Fire*, when *Spagyrical Preparations* came firſt into uſe. For prudent Perſons will not lightly relinquiſh an Eſtabliſhed Method. And I can ſay farther in their behalf, that ſome *few* among them do begin to be convinced, that the *Bark* does not deſerve to be too much neglected in the Cure of *Agues*. I may add concerning it, what is ſaid of the *Italians*, *When they are Good, they are extraordinary Good; and when Bad, as extraordinary Bad:* So it may be ſaid of the *Bark*, in what caſes ſoever it is properly adminiſtred, no Medicine was ever known to have ſuch great and good effects; but when it is improperly, or unſeaſonably given, it becomes one of the moſt *Dangerous* that can be uſed. And therefore thoſe who ſhall think fit to uſe this *Bark* in hazardous or difficult Caſes, or in Aſthmatick Perſons, muſt be ſure to have a very watchful eye over it, to obſerve whither it agrees, or diſagrees, and accordingly to proſecute, or quickly deſiſt from its uſe.

But it may be *Objected*, That *Agues* are in ſome Countries more Dangerous in their nature, and Difficult of Cure, than they are in others; as they are ſaid to be with us, in the *Hundreds* of *Eſſex*, and in the *Iſle* of *Sheppey*. And therefore that the *Dutch* may have good reaſon for neglecting, or deferring, as they do, to *Cure* their *Agues* by the uſe of the *Cortex*, or Bark; and which poſſibly they do think will not agree ſo well with *their Agues*, or *their Tempers*, as it is found to do with *ours*.

To which I *Anſwer*, That when I was abroad, I never obſerved one ſingle Perſon, either at *Loo*, or in the

Field, who miſs'd a Cure of his *Ague* by the uſe of the *Bark*, or who had any *Relapſe* afterwards, that throughly followed my Directions, both before, and after he had loſt his Fits. And in that Succeſs, I do think my ſelf very much obliged to the Worthy Mr. *Rottermond*, Apothecary to His *Majeſty's Perſon*, for his ſo good *choice* of the *Bark* I uſed, and who is perfectly skilful in the knowledge of Simples, and in all the parts of *Pharmacy*. Indeed ſome of His *Majeſty*'s inferior Servants had *Relapſes* through their own neglect and folly, becauſe they would needs think themſelves well before I did, and ſo ſoon as they had miſs'd the *Fitt*, would let me hear no more of them, until another *Fitt* Returned; and this would ſometimes happen more than once unto the ſame Perſon.

And however the *Bark* has been ſometimes cenſured, as if the *Cures* by it were more ſubject to *Relapſes* than by other Methods; on the contrary, I am fully perſuaded, that the *Cures* of *Agues* by *Vomits*, *Seaſonable Purges*, by *Cordials acidulated*, or by *Amulets*, or *Domeſtick Applications* alone, are all more ſubject to *Relapſes*, than thoſe by the *Bark*, if this be prudently adminiſtred. To confirm which Opinion, I may add, That thoſe who recover by the *Bark*, look florid and vigorous, grow quickly athletick and ſtrong, and eat and digeſt well; whereas thoſe who miſs their *Fitts* by other means, look pale and weakly ſome time after, and their natural functions do return more ſlowly, and by degrees, to their former ſtrength and vigor.

As for *our Agues*, in the *Hundreds* of *Eſſex*, the Cure by the *Bark* does certainly agree with them, as well as with thoſe in other places. And it was to this very place, that our once famous Sir *Robert Talbor* had his recourſe, in order to the firſt eſtabliſhing his Method of giving ſuch repeated Doſes of the *Bark*.

I do

I do apprehend an *Ague* to be but a weak and ſlight Attack of a *Fever*, or to be an *imperfect Fever*, or it may be ſaid to be a *Fever by halfs*. Either the Enemy that makes the Aſſault is weak and feeble, or the Fort that Nature defends, is Strong, and well prepared to make Reſiſtance. Either the Body is not ſufficiently prediſpoſed for ſuch a Combuſtion as the *Continued Fever* does occaſion, or the *Pores* are then but *little Obſtructed*; and therefore after the two firſt proper Symptoms of a *Fever*, the *Coldneſs* or Shivering, and the *Burning Heat*, have a-while exerted themſelves, there is always in an *Ague* a ſudden ſucceſſion of a Profuſe *Sweat*, which terminates the *Fit*. For when the *Burning* ſtill remains, and no *Sweat* ſucceeds, the *Fever Continues* of courſe, and undergoes another denomination.

The one may be ſaid to make its Impreſſion more *Outwardly*, and upon the *Pores*; the other not only ſo, but alſo more *Inwardly*, and upon the *Vitals*. The one falls chiefly upon the *Outworks*, or upon the *Counterſcarp*, the other makes a breach in a *Baſtion*, or in the *Courtine*. The Attack of the one is not in it ſelf *hazardous*, or dangerous to the ſtate of the Body; the Attack of the other is like a *General Aſſault*, and proves of a *Critical* nature, or determines the fate of *Life* and *Death*. And this is a more eaſy, and natural, and a more intelligible explication of the General Difference between *Fevers* and *Agues*, than other Accounts of them, that are more Obſcure and Intricate, more Philoſophical, or artificially wrought into ſome Ingenious *Hypotheſis*.

I have Obſerved, that in *Seaſons* or Times when *Agues* are very *Epidemical*, as it is in *Countries* where they are very common and frequent, the *Continued Fevers* are uſually of the ſame nature and progeny, and do generally require a like Method of Cure, and are actually Cured by a prudent uſe of the *Cortex*, as *Intermittent Fevers*, or

Agues are. Only in the former we must always remember, as we must also sometimes in the latter, to take care that we use sufficient proper *Evacuations*, in order to bring the small *Remission* that they then commonly have, to some *Intermission*, if it can be obtained, before we presume to give the *Bark*. And then we may as safely and effectually make use of the *Bark* in the first, as we do without difficulty in the other. I hope the Reader will excuse this Digression, because, with respect to my Faculty, it may be matter of note and illustration to some, if not of use and benefit also to the Publick.

The Diet and Air of the *Dutch* do much contribute to their growing so plump, and fat; and that may be one reason, why they *Bleed* so sparingly, and seldom as they do. For when they do think fit to *Bleed*, they will seldom or never take away more *Blood* from a Man or Woman, than we do from an *Infant* of a Year old. How they came to fall into such an Extremity of *Bleeding little*, I cannot well comprehend, considering how profusely the *French*, and the more Southern Nations, do use *Venesection* upon most occasions. Nor are the *Dutch* the most abstemious from *Wine* and *Brandy*, which will be apt to heat and inflame the Blood, and consequently upon excess sometimes cause *Diseases* that properly require *large Bleedings*; neither am I ignorant that their *Physicians* are very *Learned Men*, and must read those Excellent Books of *Galen*, concerning *Venesection*.

Coughs, that are so common with us, are very seldom known among the *Dutch*; insomuch that in the *Autumn*, when we are *deafning* one another with *Continual Coughing*, you may go into a *Church* there, and not hear a single person *Cough*. And for this reason I am induced to think, when an *Inflammation* there falls upon the *Lungs*, and causes a *violent Cough*, they cannot so well deal with such a strange and *foreign Disease*, as those

thoſe who have leſs apprehenſions of *Bleeding plentifully* when there is occaſion.

I have been ask'd ſometimes the reaſon, why *Holland* has ſo few, or *No Coughs*, and *England* ſo many. The True Reaſon I conceive to be this: *Holland* has as great a ſcarcity of *Minerals*, as of *Corn*, of its native growth. *England* does abound with *Minerals* of divers Kinds, that are very offenſive to the *Lungs*; howſoever *Chymiſts* may commend the *Preparations* from them, for *other* Phyſical uſes. And our *Air* does abound with *Mineral Effluviums*, and much of our *water* with *Mineral Impregnations*. This is alſo the reaſon, why the *Iſle* of *Sheppey*, otherwiſe a Rich Country, is ſo unwholſome to live in. And this is the reaſon, why the Waters of the *Danube*, and others Rivers in *Hungary* are ſo unhealthful to drink of. For it was well ſaid of *Pliny*, the Great Naturaliſt: *Tales ſunt Aquæ, quales Terræ per quas fluunt.*

I cannot omit to take ſome notice of the *good Proviſion* they do make for their *Poor*, whereby they are not peſter'd or moleſted in their Streets, in their Shops, in their Coaches, with any crowd of Beggars, which would ſerve to divert their *Charity* from proper and good Objects; I mean poor Labourers, or Houſekeepers, who take much pains, to the getting little, towards a ſorry maintenance of a great many Children; or ſuch who through Infirmities, or Accidents, are diſabled from getting any thing at all, and are above the *Trade* of *Begging*. If the *Poor* there cannot work, or do want work, there is proviſion made for them both. The *Magiſtrate*, or *Officers*, do not think it any *trouble* to them, to go ſometimes from Houſe to Houſe, to enquire privately into their Condition, to obſerve what Children they have, and to underſtand what they can, or cannot do, towards their Maintenance. And accordingly, both the *known*, and *unknown Poor*, who are aſhamed to ask for what they want, are ſupplied by the *Publick* from time to time.

In their *Churches* they do never aſſemble to ſerve *God*, but they manifeſt their *Love* to their *Neighbour*. There is always a *Bag* tranſmitted to every perſon, with the notice of a little *Bell*; and I am told, that there's hardly one ſingle Perſon, though never ſo mean or little, that comes to *Church*, but does drop ſome *Mite*, or *Doit*, into the *Poor's Bag*, every time he comes. And whatſoever is ſo Collected, or upon other Occaſions, for the *Poor*, does not ſerve

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to fatten, and make merry, the Petty Officers, but is faithfully accounted for, and expended duly to its proper uſes.

The *Apparel* of the *Dutch* is grave, and free from levity. The men do put on *Black* on Sundays, and other high days; and at other times dark Colours. And this is the mode of all Citizens, and many others, even of the Boors, not only in the *Seven Provinces*, but in *Brabant*, and *Flanders*. Nevertheleſs, their *Nobility* and *Gentry*, both Men and Women, do dreſs as fine, and modiſhly, as we our ſelves, or others, that cannot for all the world help imitating or *Apeing* the *French*.

Indeed I muſt ſay, we in *England* are not in ſuch mighty haſt for *New Faſhions*, but that we can make a ſhift to ſtay until our *Taylors* do ſupply us, and make us happy with *Modes* from *France*, by their taking a Journey on purpoſe to *Paris* in vacation-time. But ſome of the *Princes* of *Germany* are more careful to be *à la mode de France* as early as may be; for they have the *Faſhions* brought to them ſome hundred Leagues in Poſt-haſte; and, before the War, did uſe to keep *Couriers* at *Paris* ready, to bring them quickly matters of ſuch great moment, upon the *firſt Invention* of a *New Mode*. As if *Peace* and *War*, or a ſudden irruption on a Neighbour-State, could not be of greater concern, than a new-cut Feather in the Cap, or ſome ſurprizing Maſterpiece of Gayety.

And thus I have but gently toucht upon ſome of the Cuſtoms, and ſome part of the Good Government of the *Dutch*, which though in ſo near a Neighbour-State, they cannot but be well known to many of our *better ſort*, who are perfectly well acquainted with this part of the World, and much better than they can be informed by me; yet I thought even the mentioning theſe things would not be unacceptable to ſome others, who have never been abroad. For if I ſhould undertake the Relation at large of only the *Curioſities* of *Amſterdam* it ſelf, or ſhould particularly ſpeak of the *Keyſer-Graft*, the *Princes-Graft*, and the *Heer-Graft*, three ſpacious Streets that do almoſt incircle the whole *City*, and three Streets that contain more Sumptuous Houſes, all of Stone, throughout their long circuit, than can be well imagined by thoſe who have not ſeen them; or if I ſhould treat of the Pleaſant and Magnificent Gardens of *Sorgvliet*, within a Mile of the *Hague*, given ſome years ſince by His *Majeſty* to the Right Honourable the *Earl* of *Portland*, and which no Strangers, that have any Curioſity, can omit Seeing; they are ſo Admirable and Pleaſant: and the *King* does often retire

retire thither to Dine, whilst he resides at the *Hague*; or lastly, if I should describe the Charming Sweetness of the *Hague*, in the Summer-time, the Pleasantness of *Leyden*, or enter into a repetition of what others have done with applause before, this Account would soon swell into a *Volume*, and a short *Memorandum* into a *prolix Narration*.

To Conclude, The *Dutch* do deserve great Consideration and Kindness from us, as they are become a Principal *Bulwork* of the *Protestant Religion*, next unto *England*, whose *Church* is without dispute the chiefest *Honour* and *Glory* of the *Reformation*, and the brightest *Example* of *True Moderation*, between the gay Decorations and Paintings of *Superstition* on the one side, and the mean and homely Addresses to *Divine Majesty* on the other. And now especially the *Dutch* may lay nearer claim to our Amity, when the *Protestant Interest* in general had never greater need of *Bulworks* and *Defences*; when not only *France* does manifest an unparallel'd *Bigotry* by an impolitick and unchristian Rage and *Persecution*, that may in time be found so to weaken and unpeople it self, as to be a *main cause* of her Declension, whatsoever glorious or formidable appearance she may make for the present; but also divers *Roman Catholick Princes* have with one accord, and with an unusual Sympathy, in this Age exerted a *Zeal* against their *Protestant* Subjects, that is inconsistent with their own *Temporal Interest*, and contrary to the Rules of *Humanity* or *Prudence*.

And 'tis certain, that whenever *Religion* comes to be so far abused, as to lay aside the most Essential part of it, *Charity*, it blinds the Eyes of all *Zealots*, that they cannot see their own *Interest*; it transports and turns them from all the Rules of *Prudence* and *Reason*, and makes men commit the most fatal, and extravagant *Errors*, in Politicks and Civil Society.

It is worth the Consideration of warm and imprudent Princes, whose indiscreet Zeal is so apt to instigate them to molest and harass their Subjects for the sake of what Honest and Pious men cannot sometimes help, I mean, difference in *Religious* Sentiments, what happened to the Observation of *Charles* the *Fifth*, after he had Resigned the *Empire* to his Brother *Ferdinand*, and the *Kingdom* of *Spain* to his Son *Philip* the *Second*. This Warlike and Great Prince, after he was grown weary of the Pomp and Glories of the World, and had made his *Retreat* into a *Monastery*, had abundance of *Clocks* brought him thither by the best Artists

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he could hear of; and his desire was to make all his *Clocks* strike together at the same Hour. When he had long tried this Attempt in vain, he brake out into this *pious* Exclamation: *How vain and foolish is it for Princes to endeavour to make all their Subjects to be of one mind, when no Art is able to make a few Clocks strike together at the same time!*

And therefore, since now no former Alliances, no common Interest, no remembrance of Benefits lately received, no Obligations, how great soever, can possibly restrain *Roman Catholick* Potentates from trampling their own Subjects under their feet, meerly for thinking otherwise than they do in matters of *Superstition*, and from attempting to *Convert* them by the powerful mission of irresistible *Dragoons*, and by more refined Methods than were heretofore practised in the Ten dull Pagan Persecutions; most certainly a *Hearty Union*, and Strict Alliance, and *Friendship*, between *England* and *Holland* was never more absolutely necessary than at this time, for the Good and Prosperity, shall I say, or for the *Preservation* and mutual Defence of *both Nations*, and also for the maintenance and support of the *Protestant Interest* throughout *Europe*. Whilst *We* stand firm, and strictly *United* with *Holland*, we shall have no need to fear the Power or Attempts of *any Common Enemy*; our *Trade* can never suffer in any great degree, and our *Riches* will supply to us such *Sinews* of *War*, such an inexhaustible *Magazine* of *Military Force*, as will defeat and overcome those *Princes* or *Monarchs*, whose *Ambition* will never suffer them to be *quiet*, but whilst they are *disturbing* the *Peace* of their *Neighbours*, or who will needs be aiming at *Impossibilities*, the *Philosopher's Stone*, or *Universal Monarchy*.

FINIS.

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